



Daily Report

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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General

29 Apr Comments by Spokesman on Torture, Taiwan

OW0105050093 Beijing Central People's Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 2200 GT 29 Apr 93

[From the "News and Current Events" program]

[Excerpt] [Passages omitted] A reporter asked: According to the chairman of the UN Commission on the Prohibition of Torture, there was a large number of torture cases in China, especially in the Tibetan region. What are your comments on this?

The spokesman replied: The Chinese mission has never heard the chairman of the UN Commission on the Prohibition of Torture say that there was a large number of such cases in China, including the Tibetan region.

A reporter asked: What is the mainland's stance on arms sales to Taiwan by European countries and the United States in recent years and on the development of economic contacts and trade between them? Now that the two sides of the strait have mended their ties, will the mainland consider Taiwan's bid to reenter the United Nations?

The spokesman answered: We oppose arms sales to Taiwan by any country. Taiwan is a part of China, and it has no right to reenter the United Nations. [passage omitted]

XINHUA Reports Nation's Diplomatic Efforts

OW0105092993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)—The conclusion of Philippine President Fidel Ramos' China visit Friday [30 April] marks the completion of the first month of diplomatic activities this year since China's new cabinet was formed in late March.

In April top leaders from Austria, the United Nations General Assembly, Singapore, the Philippines and other parts of the world visited China one after another.

These visitors met with China's newly-elected leaders, including President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Qiao Shi, and had wide-ranging discussions with them.

The hosts and visitors reached agreement on how to push forward China's relations with these countries and with the U.N., and on ways and means to maintain regional and international peace and development.

In the course of four weeks Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, China's newly appointed vice-premier, received foreign ministers from 10 countries. He also visited Thailand and participated in a meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Tomorrow Qian is leaving again on an official visit to four Western European nations, a mission expected to forge closer links between China and these countries, especially in the economic arena.

China and Britain returned to the negotiating table in late April, following a six-month quarrel over Hong Kong's future political structure.

The negotiations, two rounds of which have been completed, bring hope for a settlement to the issue, although a long, rough road lies ahead.

The eventful month showed that China is engaged in multi-directional diplomacy marked by two focuses, namely, consolidation and development of the friendly relations with its neighboring countries and the promotion of economic co-operation and trade.

The visits of President Ramos and other foreign leaders, as well as the postponed visit by Premier Li Peng to five Asian nations, all prove that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to its relations with its neighbors.

In particular, during President Ramos' visit, he and President Jiang Zemin agreed that the disputes over the islands in the South China Sea should be settled peacefully. This is conducive to peace and stability in the region.

Economic co-operation and trade was another outstanding topic of the discussions between the Chinese leaders and their guests.

During Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky's visit China and Austria signed an agreement for an Austrian Government loan to China of one billion Austrian schillings (about 85 million U.S. dollars).

The visit of Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong "had the purpose of expanding and deepening Singaporean-Chinese economic and trade co-operation", and the two sides signed a civil air service agreement.

Accompanied by some 60 leading Philippine entrepreneurs, President Ramos called his visit "a diplomatic as well as economic mission". The Chinese and Philippine Governments as well as businessmen signed a dozen agreements and contracts on economic and trade co-operation.

Back in late March, when the National People's Congress was in session, economic and trade deals with foreign countries were signed one after another.

While German Minister of Economics Gunter Rexrodt visited China near the end of March the two sides signed nine contracts, worth a total of 1.2 billion U.S. dollars. The contracts were seen as indicating the further growth of Sino-German economic relations and improvement of trade ties, as well as providing a basis for future development of bilateral relations.

Following the approval of three batches of loans totalling 780 million U.S. dollars to China, World Bank President Lewis Preston made a ten-day inspection tour of China in early April and held in-depth discussions with Chinese officials on future co-operation.

China drew worldwide attention when it announced that a group of leading Chinese entrepreneurs would accompany Premier Li Peng on his tour of four central Asian countries.

Although the visit has been postponed because of Li's illness, the decision is another proof that China is now pursuing a more pragmatic foreign policy.

Bank Officials Address IMF Committee Meeting

*OW0105054793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0431
GMT 1 May 93*

[Text] Washington, April 30 (XINHUA)—Finance ministers of major industrial and developing countries promised more steps to coordinate their monetary policy here today.

At the spring meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), top financial officials repeated past calls for fiscal consolidation and renewed appeals for more action.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, at the meeting, called on the industrial world to try its best not to let the recent recession happen again.

"The disappointment of the past must not be repeated," said Bentsen who is chairman of the Group of Seven (G7) industrialized nations. "We can do better. We must do better."

German Finance Minister Theo Waigel, in his speech, did not rule out further reduction of interest rates by the Bundesbank, noting that German interest rates already had fallen sharply.

The German central bank has cut interest rates three times this year, and such cuts are considered important steps in lifting the country's economy out of the doldrums.

Japanese Finance Minister Yoshio Hayashi said a recent stimulus package announced by Tokyo would spur the country's economic and import growth. The current economic situation in his country shows hints of recovery, he noted.

According to the latest forecast by the IMF, the world economy will grow by a mere 2.2 percent in 1993, the third year of low growth.

Earlier, the U.S. treasury secretary said he hoped Japan would make new moves at the meeting to reduce its trade surplus with the U.S. and other countries, and also channel more aid to Russia.

Japan's promise of 1.8 billion U.S. dollars in aid to Russia two weeks ago is made up largely of loan guarantees rather than direct aid.

Chen Yuan, deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, China's central bank, said today at a meeting of the IMF's interim committee that the huge budget deficits of some industrialized nations "have done harm to the reputation and effectiveness of their economic policies".

He said the stability of world currency markets was influenced adversely by the unbalanced economic development of industrialized nations.

The deputy governor called on the developed countries to lend a helping hand to relieve the burden of the developing countries through increased capital flow, more debt reduction and greater market access.

Creating Conditions for Growth Urged

*OW0205003193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110
GMT 2 May 93*

[Text] Washington, May 1 (XINHUA)—China called the developed countries here today to create conditions for the economic growth of developing countries.

Jin Renqing, deputy finance minister of China, made the appeal at the meeting of the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which ended their spring meeting here today.

Despite the progress in economic reforms and readjustment, Jin said, the developing countries as a whole are still facing many difficulties.

Besides a small number of countries and regions, the developing world is still facing a daunting task of maintaining social stability, achieving sustainable growth and protecting their environment.

To solve these problems, the deputy finance minister said, a favorable external environment is needed, especially in today's world of close economic relations.

He called, meanwhile, the developed countries to reduce their trade barriers, the barriers targeting developing countries in particular, in order to allow the countries compete fairly in the world market.

"China hopes that the developed countries will continue to make efforts and increase their official development aid towards the target of 0.7 percent of their gross domestic products", Jin stressed.

Noting that capital flows to developing countries have increased over the past few years, Jin said measures should be taken to promote private capital flows.

Given the debt burden of the developing countries, the Chinese deputy finance minister said, the international

community should create necessary environment for the economic recovery and development of the low-income developing countries.

Reportage on Efforts To Solve Bosnian Conflict

Russian Parliament Resolution

OW3004051593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0458
GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Moscow, April 29 (XINHUA)—The Russian parliament in a resolution adopted today recommended Russia use its Security Council vote to veto a UN resolution on military intervention in the former Yugoslavia.

It appealed to the warring sides in ex-Yugoslavia to halt immediately military operations and resolve their disputes through political negotiations.

Foreign military involvement in the conflicts in ex-Yugoslavia would affect Russia's own interests, and would not be helpful toward an early solution of the crisis, the resolution said.

The Russian Government should act according to decisions the parliament made on December 17, 1992 and February 18, 1993, which urged the government to take steps to avoid military involvement and escalation of the conflict, and which appealed to the international community not to provide arms to the region.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin in a statement on April 27 had repudiated Bosnian Serbs for rejecting the Vance-Owen peace plan. He claimed that Russia would not protect those opposing interests of the international community. Any of the warring sides not accepting the peace plan should be held responsible for the serious consequences, he warned.

One day after Yeltsin's statement, the parliament met on the situation in ex-Yugoslavia and today adopted the above resolution.

Factions To Meet in Athens

OW0105203293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928
GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Athens, May 1 (XINHUA)—Lord Owen today expressed cautious optimism on Athens meeting of Bosnia's warring factions, which aimed to get a four-part peace plan signed to end the bloody war.

Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, co-chairmen of the United Nation-European Community peace efforts in former Yugoslavia, arrived in Athens this afternoon.

"Peace, which for so long has eluded Yugoslavia is now in our grasp if only everyone has the courage to seize it," Owen said.

He said that the summit was a very important meeting and he was looking forward to "the hope that, in the end, we will have made strides forward."

Vance-Owen Spokesman Fred Eckhard said the purpose of the Athens summit was to clarify the positions of all sides and persuade Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plan drawn up by the international mediators.

The results of the Athens summit would set the scene for the decision of the Bosnian Serb parliament on May 5, when the body meets to reconsider its original rejection of the peace plan, he added.

The plan, which has been accepted by Bosnia's Moslems and Croats, would divide the former Yugoslav Republic into 10 ethnically-defined provinces. It also includes plans for military disengagement and interim peace arrangements and calls for changes in Bosnia's Constitution.

Eckhard said co-chairmen Vance and Owen believed conditions had changed since Belgrade stepped up pressure on Bosnia's Serbs to accept the plan.

Yugoslav, Serbian Hopes Noted

OW0105203193 Beijing XINHUA in English 2002
GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Athens, May 1 (XINHUA)—Yugoslavia and Serbia hope the Athens summit will create an appropriate climate for a broader conference with the participation of the U.N. Security Council, sources close to the Yugoslav Presidency said today.

They said Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic's proposal for the convening of a broad international conference in Geneva was still on the table but did not conflict with the Athens summit.

The sources said the presence of Bosnian Serb hardliner Momcilo Krayinsky, who flew to Athens in Cosic's plane, illustrated the Yugoslav president's efforts to sway the Serb Bosnian parliament in favor of a four-part peace plan drawn up by international mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen.

They said they did not think the agreement would be signed in Athens but expressed hope for a breakthrough that would lead to its ratification by the Bosnian Serb parliament when it meets on May 5.

Mitsotakis Opens Athens Talks

OW0105210093 Beijing XINHUA in English 2034
GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Athens, May 1 (XINHUA)—Talks got underway late today in Athens among the leaders of Bosnia's warring factions.

"Today the eyes of the entire world are turned towards Athens," Greek Premier Konstandinos Mitsotakis said in a short opening address. "For our future, for the

future of tens of millions of people in our region, the next few hours will be decisive," he said.

Mitsotakis left the negotiating room, leaving the warring sides to begin talks aimed at convincing Bosnia's Serbs to accept a peace plan drawn up by international mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen.

Participants in the talks include Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic, Bosnian Croat chief Mate Boban, Bosnia's Moslem President Alija Izetbegovic, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. week. [sentence as received]

The Athens summit was called late Thursday [29 April] following threats by the United States of military action against the Serbs if they do not sign the peace plan, already agreed to by Bosnia's Moslems and Croats.

In recent weeks, Greek Premier Konstandinos Mitsotakis has had several telephone contacts with Milosevic and early last month made a lightning visit to Belgrade for talks with the Serbian leadership following a message from U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and international mediator Lord Owen.

No details were given for the format of the talks. A second round is scheduled to begin at 9 am Sunday, followed by a third and final round tomorrow afternoon.

Meeting Said To End in 'Success'

OW0205205493 Beijing XINHUA in English 2023
GMT 2 May 93

["Roundup" by Liu Xinchang: "Athens Meeting on Bosnia Ends in Success"]

[Text] Athens, May 2 (XINHUA)—The two-day meeting in Athens among the leaders of Bosnia's warring factions aimed at halting the civil war in the Balkan state ended here today in success.

The signing of the peace plan, prepared by international mediators Cyrus Vance and David Owen, by Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic marked a turning point in the year-long civil war in the country.

The agreement was reached following intense discussions among Vance, Owen, Karadzic, Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic.

After signing the peace plan, Karadzic said his delegation's decision to sign the plan was motivated "by our love and our desire for peace and the security of the Serbian people."

In the meantime, international observers tried to link Bosnian Serbs' new move with the U.S. threats of military actions against them if they failed to sign the

plan, which was already accepted by the other two parties of the Bosnian conflict.

The Vance-Owen peace plan consists of four documents, namely the constitutional principles, the military agreement, the maps, and the interim arrangements. The Vance-Owen maps would divide the state into 10 semi-autonomous provinces: three Muslim, three Serb, two Croat, and two mix, and the Serbs had opposed to the division saying that what was given to the Serbs was too small and not linked to the Serbian Republic.

By signing the overall plan today, the Serbs had accepted the maps. However, Karadzic said the agreement had to be ratified by his "assembly," which is scheduled to convene on May 5.

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting, Vance said it "gives us hope" for implementing what is needed to bring peace to the area.

He also said that the international community should "begin to look forward to reconstruction...which is certainly greatly needed."

Meanwhile, Owen praised Karadzic's courage in signing the plan, adding that his signature had "contributed to the compromise and to the painful decisions to allow a comprehensive peace settlement to be established."

He also expressed his hope that the U.N. Security Council would move ahead "very rapidly to pass a resolution on implementation that will allow the peace plan to be actually, formally set in motion."

Asked whether the Bosnian Serb "assembly" would approve the peace plan, Owen said "I think we can look forward with confidence. This decision is taken by the (Serb) delegation after long and careful thought."

"Now," he added, "I think it is time to talk of peace and not war."

Answering questions on warnings by the United States of military actions, Owen said that "obviously I hope that there is no need for military steps."

"We are determined to set in motion a process of healing...to establish an atmosphere where Bosnian Serbs, Bosnian Croats and Bosnian Muslims live together, intermarry, share the same apartments and generally live as they did before this tragic war," he said.

However, he added that the process may be very long and people may get pessimistic.

Greek Premier Konstandinos Mitsotakis, who hosted the summit meeting, was also happy with outcome of the talks, saying he was confident that the agreement would be ratified by the Bosnian Serb "assembly."

At the same time, the Greek leader strongly urged its European Community and NATO partners not to intervene militarily in the Bosnian situation.

Greece would continue to play its role in the peace efforts in the area, he said, and there would be "a long road ahead," though dangers had been averted.

Reportage on U.S. 'New Policy' Toward Bosnia

Military Steps Considered

OW0105191393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852
GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 1 (XINHUA)—The United States has decided on a new policy direction toward Bosnia, including military steps, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said here today.

Shortly after a meeting of President Bill Clinton and his top aides in the morning, which lasted for about three hours, Christopher told reporters that he would leave for Europe Saturday [1 May] evening on a trip to rally support from U.S. allies on Washington's new policy.

The stops of his tour will include London, Brussels, Paris, Bonn and Moscow.

Christopher said he would discuss a wide range of options, aside from introducing large numbers of U.S. ground troops, with leaders of Washington's allies.

Also present at the morning session were Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Services Colin Powell and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake.

Clinton indicated Friday that he might make "another round of phone calls," apparently to leaders of Washington's allies, after the meeting.

Among the main options under the consideration of the Clinton administration are selective air strikes against Bosnian Serb positions, partial lifting of the U.N.-authorized arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina to provide arms to the outgunned Bosnian Muslims and the establishment of a number of "safe havens" to protect civilians.

Local media and congressmen met with Clinton said earlier the President appeared to opt for a combination of air strikes and the provision of arms to the Bosnian Muslims. [sentence as received]

Both options have their opposers in Congress and among military leaders.

The argument is that air strikes may have little long-term military significance despite its impact on the Serbs in the short run. And there are also the possibility of bombs hitting civilians in densely-populated areas.

While objection to the partial lifting of arms embargo is relatively weak in the United States, Washington's allies are strongly against the idea.

"It's the worst option," said a senior to British Prime Minister John Major on Wednesday. [sentence as received]

Britain, France and Canada, all with ground forces inside Bosnia, were reluctant to go along either the air strikes and the end of the arms embargo, fearing the options could lead to heightened fighting, which may disrupt humanitarian relief supplies and threaten the security of the personnel conducting U.N. missions there.

Washington appeared to be unenthusiastic to the third option, as that may eventually involve U.S. ground troops, a scenario Clinton has time and again ruled out.

Leaders of Bosnia's three warring factions have resumed talks Saturday on a peace plan put forward by international mediators David Owen and Cyrus Vance in Athens, Greece.

Also attending the talks were Croat President Franjo Tudjman, Yugoslav Federation President Dobrica Cosic and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

Shortly after the announcement of the resumption of the talks, Christopher said the United States was not "deterred" and would continue its decision-making process on a stronger policy toward the Bosnian Serbs.

He said Washington wanted to see deeds, not words, from the Bosnian Serbs.

Clinton implied Friday that the Bosnian Serbs' agreement to return to the negotiations may stem from the threat of military intervention.

"I think it may well have, and I certainly hope so," Clinton said.

Clinton has dispatched his special envoy Reginald Bartholomew to the Athens talks.

Serb Acceptance of Plan Viewed

OW0205223293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955
GMT 2 May 93

[Text] London, May 2 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher today welcomed the signing of the Vance-Owen peace plan by the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic but said that it needs concrete action beyond signature and words.

Christopher, who was on the first leg of his European tour to seek U.S. allies' back to tough measures including military action in Bosnia, said in a statement, "it will take more than a signature on a peace plan to convince the international community that the Bosnian Serbs are serious and acting in good faith."

"It will take deeds and concrete actions," he said.

The U.S. secretary of state said that he will continue his discussions in Europe to secure support for possible military action to end the year-long fighting in the former Yugoslav Republic.

In Washington, U.S. President Bill Clinton said the Bosnian peace agreement is the result of the firm tactics used by the international community.

Christopher will meet British Prime Minister John Major, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind at Hurd's official country residence of Chevening, southeast of London, late on Sunday [2 May].

U.S. To Continue Efforts

OW0205223393 Beijing XINHUA in English 2158
GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 2 (XINHUA)—U.S. President Bill Clinton, calling the Bosnian Serbs' signature on a peace plan a "positive step," has ordered Secretary of State Warren Christopher to continue consultations with allies on stronger actions.

In a statement released today by the White House, Clinton said Washington would judge the Serbs' seriousness about peace "based upon their actions on the ground in Bosnia."

Clinton, who held consultations over the weekend with leaders of Russia, Britain, Germany, France, Canada and Italy, ordered Christopher to continue his consultation with allies and Russia "on the measures we will take if the Serbs do not act in good faith."

Christopher left Washington Saturday [1 May] evening for a European tour, which was scheduled to take him to London, Paris, Bonn, Brussels and Moscow, following a five-hour session between Clinton and the country's top decision-makers such as defense chief Les Aspin and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Colin Powell.

In announcing the trip, Christopher said Clinton had come up with a number of recommendations, including "military steps", on stopping the year-long bloodshed in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

He didn't disclose details of the "military steps" but Senate minority leader Bob Dole said Sunday Clinton told him Washington wanted the allies to agree to air strikes and lifting the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims.

Early Sunday, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic signed a peace plan put forward by international mediators Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen in Athens, Greece.

In response to the development, Christopher issued a statement in London, saying "it will take more than a

signature on a peace plan to convince the international community that the Bosnian Serbs are serious and acting in good faith."

"It will take deeds and concrete actions," Christopher said.

Karadzic's signature on the Owen-Vance peace plan, which includes constitutional principles, a ceasefire agreement and a division of Bosnia into 10 semi-autonomous provinces mainly along ethnic lines, has yet to be endorsed by the self-styled Bosnian Serb parliament on May 5.

Given the mounting international pressure, including that from President Slobodan Milosevic of the Serb Republic, plus threat of Western military intervention, observers say, the self-claimed Bosnian Serb parliament may very likely pass the peace plan.

The other two warring factions, the Bosnian Muslims and Croats, had signed on the peace plan about a month ago.

Spokesman Hails Serb Signing of Vance-Owen Plan

OW0305074093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719
GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—China today welcomed the signing of the Vance-Owen peace plan by Serb leader Karadzic.

"We welcome this move and hope that the parties concerned will continue their efforts for an early realization of peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, in response to correspondents seeking his comment on the event.

Security Council Stresses Peace in All Regions

OW0105032393 Beijing XINHUA in English 2230
GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] United Nations, April 30 (XINHUA)—The Security Council today emphasized the importance of building strong foundations for peace in all countries and regions of the world.

Making a statement on behalf of the council members, Jamsheed Marker, president of the council, said the council supports the view that the U.N., in order to meet its responsibilities in the context of international peace and security, should view its objectives in respect of economic and social cooperation and development with the same sense of responsibility and urgency as its commitments in the political and security areas.

In examining the question of post-conflict peace-building, the council stressed the importance and urgency of the work of the U.N. in the field of development cooperation, without prejudice to the recognized priorities for the activities of the U.N. in that field as defined by the competent bodies.

The council agreed that activities for restoring a sound basis for sustainable peace include disarming and demobilization of belligerent forces and their reintegration into society, electoral assistance, the restoration of national security through formation of national defense and police forces and mine-clearing, strengthening national political structures and enhancing institutional and administrative capabilities.

Recognizing that post-conflict peace-building needs adequate financial resources, the council is of the opinion that member states and financial and other U.N. bodies and agencies, as well as other organizations outside the U.N. system, should make all possible efforts to have adequate funding available for specific projects, such as the earliest possible return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin.

'Commentary' on Arms Race Alongside Disarmament

HK0305024293 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 15, 12 Apr 93 p 24

["International Commentary" by Li Nan (2621 2809):
"Arms Race Begins Again While Disarmament Is Being Discussed"]

[Text] With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the tension between East and West has eased and the United States and Russia have agreed to cut another batch of nuclear weapons. The formerly confronting sides have claimed that they would cut down military expenditure and reduce the number of troops, giving the impression that the boisterous arms race has all of a sudden slowed and that the world seems to have taken a turn from the path beset with difficulties that has long been troublesome.

Is it really so? Let us not relax and feel relieved too quickly, as we may not be able to afford optimism about everything. A short while ago, the biggest ever world weaponry exposition was held in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, and many new varieties of arms have come on stage to attract buyers. This time, France took the first place and carried off an astounding amount of orders. Though the United States and the UK were slightly behind France, they had earlier each sold many more new firearms to the Gulf region than France.

These facts indicate that while the overstocked old stuff is being destroyed on the one hand, some more advanced new weapons are being developed and many of them have come onto the market. Those sold to the Gulf region in the Middle East include tanks with state-of-the-art electronic technology, rockets with improved radar guidance, high-efficiency cannons and planes, and so on. These new gadgets are so appealing that many buyers were dazzled and lost no time in buying them. The Middle East, as pointed out by some reports in foreign media, is becoming an arsenal of advanced weapons. However, the arms race is not happening in the Middle East only: Russia has vowed to regain its lost arms market.

Previous experience indicates that whatever is sold on the market is not the seller's best stuff, as the best is not for display. Thus, the arms race is actually still going on, not in quantity, but in quality; the end to the cold war between the East and West has only temporarily diverted people's attention.

There are many known new military projects being developed in Western countries. More systemized and precise, these weapons are the next generation of war equipment for the new century.

While the development of conventional weapons is so intense, what is happening to nuclear weapons, which are most worrying? The United States and Russia have agreed to cut a batch of theirs. This gesture is welcomed by many countries. Anyway, the nuclear arsenals of these two countries are too big and some of the weapons will become outdated as time passes. Just as it was not cheap to produce nuclear weapons, destroying them has now also become a problem. Russia asked the United States for some financial help, but the latter was reluctant. For the United States to destroy its weapons as agreed, the expense also has to be covered by taxpayers' money. Earlier, the United States sent a batch of chemical weapons to an island in the Pacific for destruction. With all the money and manpower spent, it provoked protest from the residents in nearby places. It would run into greater opposition and would be absolutely impossible if a destruction site were to be set up on its own territory. Destroying these weapons, which were once advanced but are now outdated, is causing a real headache to the owners. It was hard enough to beg the advent of a god [qing shen 6153 4377], but sending him away is not easy, either.

In that case, have they given up begging the advent of the god of nuclear war? No, they have not. The development of more advanced nuclear weapons has not been discontinued. As a secret, this matter is rarely exposed. Nevertheless, a report in a national quality paper of the United States has revealed something about it.

This report quotes an official of the competent department in the United States as saying: Consideration is being given to the development of a type of chemical warhead that can surely destroy attacking missiles or a type of nuclear warhead that has a very low level of energy; a type of nuclear warhead that penetrates the ground and hits the target deep underground; a type of airborne precision, low-energy nuclear warhead; and a type of hypervelocity airborne nuclear warhead that can penetrate any possible defense line encountered.

This report also mentions: The United States is continuing to research tactical and strategic radio frequency weapons which may produce maximum electromagnetic pulses to damage the enemy's electronic equipment and communication.

In this world, the development of things is so complicated, ungraspable, and evasive. While the tune of disarmament is still playing, the scheme of arms race has restarted. This, alas, is life.

Today, over 30 wars and conflicts are going on in the world. Regional and partial as they are, they, when put together, cost thousands of lives every day and eat up large quantities of military supplies. War needs weapons and munitions to keep going. This is how they promote each other.

The factors causing the arms race are so complicated that it is hard to trace the origin and find the root. In the final analysis, an important factor among everything is that the attempt to maintain hegemonic status and superiority in the international arena has not vanished. Though maintaining superiority depends on the overall political and economic strength, it is also supported by outstanding military equipment. The world is still turbulent and the arms race is in the ascendant.

However, maintaining peace and seeking development in peace is after all the wish of all of human society. The people want to live in a panic-free state. The call and struggle for peace and against arms race will not stop.

U.S. Official Cites Japan for 'Discrimination'

OW0105032993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Washington, April 30 (XINHUA)—The Clinton administration on Friday [30 April] accused Japan of discriminating against U.S. companies in government procurement practices and threatened possible sanctions if the dispute was not solved soon.

Speaking at a press conference regarding the trade decisions, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor cited Japan for "persistent and significant discrimination" in procurement of construction, architectural and engineering services, and announced the opening of a special review of possible discrimination against U.S. supercomputer manufacturers.

Under a 1988 U.S. trade law, Japan would have 60 days to end alleged discriminatory practices. If it was found that Japan was not in compliance with terms of a bilateral agreement, Washington would take "formal trade action" that could lead to sanctions.

Kantor cited the European Community for discrimination in the telecommunications and heavy electrical equipment sectors. He had announced partial trade sanctions earlier this month against the 12-member community for failing to remove restrictions in the telecommunications field.

He also accused Brazil, India and Thailand of denying "fair and equitable market access" for certain U.S. products and of denying "adequate and effective protection" for U.S. intellectual property, such as patents, trademarks and copyrights.

He placed 10 other trading partners on the so-called "priority watch list" and 17 countries on the "watch list."

He warned that the Clinton administration would take steps to resolve any failures to protect intellectual property rights.

Decisions announced today are crucial to opening foreign markets for U.S. manufactured goods, agricultural products and services and to building support for an open trading system, he stressed.

United States & Canada

Vice Minister on Trade, Upcoming Trip to U.S.

OW3004121793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Tong Zhiguang, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade and economic co-operation, said here today that China pays great attention to the development of Sino-U.S. trade relations.

He said he hoped the American side would further enhance the development of bilateral trade relations with an eye to the long-term interests of both sides.

Tong, who is to head a senior trade delegation to the United States and Canada at the beginning of next month, said that to develop Sino-U.S. trade relations conforms to the practical needs and fundamental interests of both nations.

Last year China's exports to the U.S. were worth 8.6 billion U.S. dollars and imports from the U.S. were worth 8.9 billion U.S. dollars.

He noted that the United States will enjoy a sharp rise in its exports to China if it relaxes its control over high-tech exports.

He said, "we have noticed that some problems in Sino-American trade relations are in the process of being solved, such as in the case of the three memorandums of understanding signed by the two countries concerning the protection of intellectual property rights, the prohibition of import and export of prison labor products, and access to markets."

All these things show that the problems can be solved through negotiations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, he added.

On the implementation of the three memorandums, Tong said China is serious about the issue and has promised to faithfully carry out the agreements.

As to the trade deficit between the two countries, he noted that senior Chinese officials in charge of trade have proposed to former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, and former U.S. Commerce Secretary Barbara

Franklin, that a group of statisticians be formed between the two countries to conduct related studies so that the problem can be cleared up.

The vice-minister reiterated that the most-favored-nation status (MFN) between the two countries, which is reciprocal and mutually beneficial to both sides, is the basis for bilateral trade.

If one side imposes additional conditions on the other while granting MFN treatment, the other side will not accept this, for it breaks away from the principle of reciprocity and mutual benefit and is sure to harm the interests of both sides, according to Tong.

He praised American enterprises for their efforts in this respect.

Tong disclosed that his delegation will meet senior American trade officials, entrepreneurs and businessmen, and conduct business negotiations on wheat and phosphate fertilizer.

China's increasing imports of wheat from the United States despite its own burgeoning grain stockpile over the past few years clearly shows China's sincerity to develop Sino-U.S. trade relations, Tong added.

In 1992 China imported 3.3 million tons of wheat from the United States, accounting for about one sixth of the total American wheat exports in the year.

Tong expressed the belief that prospects for Sino-U.S. trade are optimistic so long as both sides make joint efforts by taking the overall situation into consideration.

'High-Level' Trade Delegation To Visit U.S.

HK0205062293 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 2-8 May 93 pp 1, 8

[By Xiao Yong: "Trade Group Aims To Help Boost Trade in U.S. Visit"]

[Text] China will send a high-level delegation to the United States later this month to promote bilateral trade.

The mission is to be led by Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), a non-governmental body.

This is the highest-level non-governmental visit to the U.S. in the past four years.

A council official said the mission will try to nurture a favourable bilateral trade relationship before the Clinton administration develops a mature China policy.

But the official did not link the visit to the annual review by the U.S. Congress of China's most-favoured-nation (MFN) trading status.

The U.S. usually passes a formal bill on the MFN issue in June.

Yu Jianlong, a council director, said the visit is a pragmatic one as many projects in need of U.S. co-operation and investment will be announced during the half-month stay.

The projects are mostly in the machinery, electronics, chemicals and textiles sectors.

Yu said the delegation will deliver speeches on China's investment conditions in Chicago and Houston.

The delegation will also visit Los Angeles, New York and Washington.

China hopes to gear up co-operation with Houston's petrochemical industry, Yu said.

The delegation comprises 12 people, including the vice-governors of Shandong, Yunnan and Shaanxi provinces, officials of the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation (Minmetals), the China National Oils, Cereals and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation (Ceroilfood) and the China Chemical Construction Corporation, and officials from the council and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation (Moftec).

The three provinces represent China's coastal, border and land-locked areas.

Yu said Shaanxi has a number of petrochemical projects looking for U.S. investment.

The impending visit is at the invitation of the U.S.-China Business Council, which will celebrate its 20th anniversary on May 31.

The council has steadfastly supported extending unconditional MFN status to China.

"During our visit, we are also expected to contact senior U.S. Government officials to discuss bilateral trade skirmishes, among other things," Yu said.

Trade conflicts between the two nations have reared up in the past few years. One centres on the U.S. claim that it has a huge trade deficit with China.

But Chinese officials have insisted that trade disputes should be settled on the basis of mutual benefit and equality.

"We don't want to see any unilateral retaliatory action by the U.S.," Chinese officials reaffirmed.

They held such actions would be double-edged swords that would also hurt growing U.S. business interests in China.

Yu said more big-name U.S. companies will visit China this year to explore investment niches.

For instance, the council has already received officials from the Rockwell International Corporation.

Li Lanqing Meets Visiting U.S. Journalists

OW3004125893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243
GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing met here today with a group of Jefferson Fellows from the East-West Center in Hawaii, and answered the questions they raised on Sino-U.S. relations and China's development prospects.

Chen Li, editor-in-chief of "CHINA DAILY", a Beijing-based English language newspaper, was present at the meeting.

The American journalists, who are from "U.S.A. TODAY", "WALL STREET JOURNAL", "PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER" and CNN, arrived here Wednesday.

During the 10-day China visit, they are expected to go on a study tour of Shanghai and Guangzhou to acquaint themselves with the country's current situation.

Vows 'Backing' for Investment

HK0105054493 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
1 May 93 p 1

[Report by staff reporter: "Vice PM Promises To Help US Investors"]

[Text] Vice-Premier Li Lanqing yesterday vowed strong backing of US investment and trade with China, while cautioning the US Government not to attach any conditions to most-favoured nation status.

Li made the remark while meeting a group of US journalists, the Jefferson Fellows, at the Great Hall of the People.

Li urged the United States to take Taiwan and Hong Kong into consideration when weighing the issue of trade imbalance.

Since many Hong Kong and Taiwan companies buy at a low price from the mainland and sell for much higher prices in the US market, Li said, it is unfair to press only the mainland to solve the so-called deficit.

The United States claims it had a trade deficit with China last year of \$18 billion to \$7 billion claimed by Japan, the total would almost reach half of China's total exports last year. Li said this was impossible.

Li, however, promised that the Chinese are "willing to try our best to buy more from the United States."

He cited the annual buying mission to the United States as one example. The most recent mission last month ordered hundreds of millions of dollars of US airplanes and automobiles.

The vice-premier also called on US business to lose no more time in investing in China. Otherwise, he warned, other foreign companies will take away big shares of the market.

He promised that if any of the top 500 US companies wants to invest in China, he would offer his personal support.

Li told the visiting journalists that the US Government would be wise to grant constant most-favoured nation status to China without conditions. This, he said, would steadily enhance bilateral trade.

Li also forecast that China's economic strength will not catch up with that of the United States in the next century despite speculation in Western media.

He emphasized that China is an important force for maintaining international peace and stability, and that its development could only benefit the world community.

The vice-premier said that as a developing country, China is concentrating on its own modernization and is not interested in intervening in other country's affairs.

The Jefferson Fellows, as the guests of CHINA DAILY, are on a 10-day tour of the mainland.

Chen Li, the Editor-in-Chief of CHINA DAILY, also was present at yesterday's meeting.

After a four-day stay in Beijing, the Jefferson Fellows are scheduled to leave on Sunday for Shanghai and Guangzhou to continue their first-hand study of current developments in China.

Hainan Secretary Meets U.S. Envoy to Guangzhou

HK2904110293 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 93

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [28 April] in the provincial party committee's office building, Ruan Chongwu, provincial party secretary and governor, and Mao Zhijun, vice governor, met Eugene Martin, the U.S. Consul General to Guangzhou, and Lee Burdvig, economic officer [name as heard].

Eugene Martin and Lee Burdvig are currently on a three-day working visit in Hainan primarily to acquaint themselves with Hainan's economic development strategy, its market reform situation, and other issues. They also attended the ribbon cutting ceremony of the Haikou (Luoshan) [words indistinct] project, which was held yesterday morning.

Also present at the meeting was the individual in charge of the provincial foreign affairs office.

Northeast Asia

NPC's Qiao Shi Meets Japanese Diet Delegation

OW0205124693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227
GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, today expressed the hope that China and Japan will continue to develop friendly relationship.

Qiao said this at a meeting with a delegation from the House of Representatives of the Diet of Japan headed by its Speaker Sakuruchi Yoshio in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

He said China and Japan are close neighbors, adding that their relations have continuously expanded since they established diplomatic relations in 1972.

Over the past few years, he said, the exchange of visits between high ranking officials of the two countries has further pushed forward bilateral ties.

He said it is his hope that the two countries will, hand in hand, advance towards the 21st century.

Qiao told Yoshio that the first session of the Eighth National People's Congress closed not long ago, saying that the political and economic situation in the country has steadily developed.

Reviewing the friendly ties between the parliaments of the two countries, Yoshio said he hoped for a continuous growth of such ties.

He briefed Qiao on the work of the House of Representatives of Japan and invited Qiao to visit Japan at a time convenient to him.

Tian Jiyun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

The meeting was followed by a dinner hosted by Qiao in honor of the delegation.

Yoshio and his party arrived here by air this afternoon on an official goodwill visit to China as guests of Qiao Shi. They were greeted at the airport by Tian Jiyun.

Jiang Zemin Meets Delegation

OW0305074693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717
GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin met with a delegation from the House of Representatives of the Diet of Japan headed by its Speaker Sakuruchi Yoshio here this morning.

Jiang said Yoshio, an old friend of the Chinese people, has made important contributions to the growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan.

He expressed the hope that Yoshio will continue his efforts to this end.

Jiang noted that the friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries in every field have developed rapidly since the two countries normalized their relationship. He added that the ties between the two parliaments daily draw closer.

Last year, he said, many significant celebrations were held by the two governments and non-governmental groups in commemorating the 20th anniversary of the normalization of bilateral relations.

Jiang said he and Wan Li, then chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, made visits to Japan while the Japanese emperor and empress also came to China for a visit.

These contacts have further enhanced the mutual understanding of the two peoples, promoted good-neighborly bilateral relations and pushed such relations to a new stage of development, the Chinese president said.

At the visitors' request, Jiang briefed them on building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Yoshio said he was deeply impressed by Jiang's successful visit to Japan last year.

During the meeting, Yoshio also gave a brief account of the work of the House of Representatives of the Diet of Japan.

Tian Jiyun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, was present on the occasion.

Earlier this morning, Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji also met with Yoshio and his party.

At noon today, Wan Li met with and gave a luncheon in honor of Yoshio and his party.

Wan said he was particularly pleased to have the chance to meet with his long-time friend Yoshio, adding that to maintain and develop good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries is of great significance to safeguarding peace, stability and development in the world as a whole, and the Pacific region in particular.

Yoshio said it is his hope that the friendly ties between the two countries will be expanded continuously.

PRC-Japanese Seminar on Asian Situation Opens

OW0205101593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0946
GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)—The seventh meeting of China-Japan seminar on Asian situation and peace opened here today.

A group of Japanese scholars and experts on international affairs attended the meeting. They were headed by Kuziraoka Hyosuke, member of the House of Representatives.

"The previous six meetings have made positive contributions to the development of Sino-Japanese relations," Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee and acting president of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, said in her opening speech.

While the situation in the Asian-Pacific region is relatively stable at present, there are still some unstable factors which pose grave challenges to peace and development in the area, Lei said.

The opening of the seminar is of special significance under such a new situation, she added.

The meeting was also addressed by Zhang Xiangshan, China's chief representative on 21st Century Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship and deputy president of the Chinese Association, and Kuziraoka Hyosuke.

Asian-Pacific affairs, Sino-Japanese relations and security and disarmament will be on the agenda of the two-day meeting.

The seminar was launched jointly by the Chinese Association and some Japanese celebrities in 1986.

Qiao Shi Receives Delegates

*OW0305111993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with Hyosuke Kujiraoka, member of the House of Representatives of Japan, and his party here today.

Kujiraoka, together with a group of Japanese congressmen, scholars and experts, are here to attend the seventh meeting of the China-Japan Seminar on the Asian Situation and Peace, which opened yesterday.

At the meeting, Qiao extended a welcome to the Japanese visitors and asked Kujiraoka to convey his regards to Tokuma Utsunomiya, former member of councillors of Japan and initiator of the seminar.

Japanese Justice Minister Gotoda Arrives 3 May

*OW0305090193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT
3 May 93*

[Text] Beijing, May 3 KYODO—Masaharu Gotoda, Japan's deputy prime minister and justice minister, arrived Monday [3 May] afternoon for an eight-day visit to China under a judiciary exchange program.

Gotoda will be the first Japanese justice minister to visit China in 14 years, following the 1979 visit by the late Yoshimi Furui. During his visit, he will meet judiciary officials, including his Chinese counterpart Xiao Yang. He is scheduled to discuss with Chinese officials how to draw up laws in connection with Beijing's introduction of a market economy, Japanese officials said.

On Tuesday, Gotoda is scheduled to meet Jiang Zemin, president and communist party leader, and Qiao Shi, standing committee chairman of the National People's Congress. Gotoda will return home next Monday [10 May].

Li Lanqing Receives Japanese Postal Minister

*OW3004130493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245
GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing met with visiting Japanese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Junichiro Koizumi at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The minister arrived in Beijing Thursday [29 April] as the guest of Chinese Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. He is also scheduled to visit Shanghai.

CPPCC's Wu Xueqian Meets Japanese Visitors

*OW3004072693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655
GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), met here today with a delegation from the Ideology Center of the central headquarters of Japan's Social Democratic Party.

The delegation is headed by Kanji Kawasaki, director of the center and a member of Japan's House of Representatives.

The five-member delegation, largest in the history of exchanges between the Japanese Social Democratic Party and the Chinese Communist Party, arrived here yesterday to start an eight-day visit to China as guest of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The two sides will discuss issues concerning peace and economic development in Asia.

Some members of the delegation are scheduled to visit other cities in China.

Shandong Hosts Japanese Prefectural Delegation

*SK3004034993 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[Text] On the evening of 28 April at Qilu Guesthouse, Lu Maozeng, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the provincial Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Song Fatang, vice governor of the provincial government, cordially met with the 11th group of Tokyo prefectural economic figures to visit China, headed by (Yizhenqin), vice president of the prefectural Japanese-Sino Friendship Association.

This is the first time that the economic circles of Tokyo Prefecture sent a visiting group to Shandong. This group visited Shandong with a view to strengthen its understanding about Shandong and to further promote mutual contacts and cooperation.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Singapore Premier Holds 26 Apr News Conference

SK0105010393 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 93

[News conference by Goh Chok Tong, prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, with unidentified reporters on 26 April; place not given—recorded; reporters ask questions in Mandarin and Goh answers in English followed by superimposed Mandarin translation]

[Text] [Reporter] Premier Goh, would you please tell us your impression of Shandong at this time when you will soon conclude your first visit to Shandong?

[Goh] Shandong is very rich in natural resources. The people are hard working. The leaders are very energetic. I saw the development in Shandong. I think that Shandong welcomes foreign investment. Simultaneously, China's open policy will bring about great potential for your development. Shandong Province has many beautiful cities. For instance, Weihai city's scenery is very beautiful. Shandong also has a rich cultural and historical legacy.

[Reporter] On the afternoon of 25 April, you suggested the establishment of a Shandong-Singapore economic and trade association. What specific ideas about this suggestion do you have?

[Goh] Yes, I thought my visit in Shandong must not end here. There should be follow-up activities after the visit. So, I suggested the establishment of a Singapore-Shandong commercial directors board. I think that a board of this kind will play a role in discussing the issue of how to conduct cooperation between Singapore and Shandong. For instance, this board would be able to enable the people in Singapore to better know and understand Shandong Province's future development plan. In this way, the people in Singapore would be able to know what projects, including some infrastructural facilities and capital construction projects, will be planned in Shandong in the next 10 years and Shandong's requirements for investment. A board of this kind would arrange for the people in Singapore to take to Shandong their specialized techniques and the projects that Shandong needs. I talked about this issue with Governor Zhao. Governor Zhao expressed his support for my ideas. I also invited Governor Zhao to visit Singapore. He accepted my invitation. When he will visit Singapore, we will be able to further talk about this issue. Our target is to establish a long-term relationship between Singapore and Shandong.

[Reporter from Shandong People's Broadcasting Station] I want to ask if you have any ideas about the economic and trade cooperation between Singapore and Shandong.

[Goh] Singapore and Shandong can cooperate with each other in several areas. Shandong has to further perfect some of its infrastructural projects, such as airports and sea ports. Singapore can help Shandong perfect and improve the infrastructural projects. Shandong also asks to gain some industrial techniques. Singapore can export the techniques of this kind to Shandong. Simultaneously, we can help Shandong Province develop high technology industries. Of course, I do not mean that high technology industries will immediately be sent to Shandong. However, they will be sent to Shandong in the next few years. Singapore will be able to help the local enterprises in Shandong perfect their products and sell their products on domestic markets.

[Reporter] Thank you.

Troops Begin Minesweeping Along Vietnam Border

OW3004122993 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 93

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] China's Yunnan frontier troops have begun a large-scale minesweeping operation on the Chinese side of the Chinese-Vietnamese border. A station correspondent filed the following on-site report:

[Reporter] A few hundred thousand mines were laid along the Chinese-Vietnamese border while the two countries (?confronted) each other in the past. Since relations between the two countries have been normalized, border trade has been active, and residents from the border regions have been in frequent contact, going to country fairs and visiting relatives and friends. The mined areas have created many inconveniences for normal exchanges between border residents.

Since April 1992, Yunnan's frontier troops have begun undertaking fairly large operations to sweep mines along frontier areas as well as on the Chinese side of main passageways crossing the border. To boost the development of border trade and friendly exchanges, beginning today frontier troops in Yunnan and Guangxi will conduct large-scale operations to sweep mines on the Chinese side of the 1,300 km-plus Chinese-Vietnamese border. The operation is scheduled to be completed within two years.

Philippines' Ramos on 'Voyage of Discovery'

OW0105054893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0429 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Manila, May 1 (XINHUA)—Philippine President Fidel Ramos said today that his just concluded six-day visit to the world's fastest developing country was "a voyage of discovery" and "a journey to the future".

In a speech delivered immediately after he arrived back at the Villamor Air Base in Manila, Ramos said that his visit had proved his pre-departure statement that the trip would be "above all, a journey to future".

"The visit was also a voyage of discovery—the discovery of where the Philippines could be," the president added.

In 1992, China's gross national product growth rate reached 12.8 percent, while the Philippines' remained at near zero.

Ramos said that "the primary factor fueling the amazing economic growth of China is the opening up of her economy to market forces...this liberalization has unleashed the great productive energies of the Chinese people and enlisted a large portion of the world's capital resources."

Calling China "an emerging economic dragon", the president said that China's economy is the fastest-growing in the world.

"The most significant fruit of our visit to China is the genuine prospect of much-improved, stronger, friendlier and more productive relations (with such a country)," he added.

Philippine Bank To Begin Subsidiary in Xiamen

*OW0205120393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048
GMT 2 May 93*

[Text] Manila, May 2 (XINHUA)—The Monetary Board (MB) has given the green-light to the Allied Bank to put up a subsidiary in the fast-growing region of Xiamen in China.

Allied Bank President Federico Pascual said over the weekend that his bank is still seeking for a China-based financial institution as its partner in the planned commercial bank that has yet to be named.

The proposed subsidiary will have an initial capitalization of 30 million U.S. dollars.

The Allied Bank will pour in up to 51 percent or 15.3 million U.S. dollars while the potential partner will take up the remaining interest in the bank.

He said that Allied Bank is eyeing to take advantage of the huge potential for growth of the booming economies of provinces in southern China.

At the moment, the Allied Bank is operating a representative office in Xiamen.

With the approval by the Monetary Board, Pascual said the Allied Bank will become the first Philippine bank to have gained a sure foothold into this newly awakening dragon.

Pascual said that the People's Bank of China has already approved the Allied Bank's entry into China.

The Allied Bank already has two subsidiaries in Hong Kong and the United States while it operates branches with full banking services in London, Bahrain, and Guam. It also has representative office in Rome, Madrid and Singapore.

Near East & South Asia

'News Analysis' on Sri Lankan President's Death

*OW0105172493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645
GMT 1 May 93*

[“News Analysis” by Wang Bing Fei: “Assassination of Sri Lankan President”]

[Text] Colombo, May 1 (XINHUA)—Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa and at least 25 others died today in Colombo in an apparent suicide bomb attack at the ruling party's May Day procession.

Seventeen bodies, including that of the Sri Lankan leader, were counted, but police officers at the explosion site put the death toll at over 25.

The president was attacked by the suicide bomber who was standing by the road in Colombo 13 and rushed up to the president and exploded the bombs which were strapped to his body, officials said, contradicting earlier reports that the bomber was riding a motor cycle and rammed it into the presidential motorcade.

The incident was believed to be the second most serious political assassination during the past 10 days, with Lalith Athulathmudali, leader of the opposition Democratic United National Front (DUNF), being shot dead at an election campaign in Colombo on April 23.

The assassinations happened when political parties in the island country were busily preparing for the provincial council elections which have been fixed for May 17.

The elections are expected to be a trio-competition between the ruling United National Party (UNP), an opposition alliance led by the biggest opposition party Freedom Party, and the DUNF which is quickly emerging as the most influential opposition party.

President Premadasa had admitted on several public occasions that the biggest threat for the ruling party would come from Lalith Athulathmudali and his followers in future elections as the freedom party was experiencing a fierce internal power struggle and was becoming fractional.

DUNF supporters and sympathizers as well as other opposition sources have blamed the ruling UNP for the killing of Lalith Athulathmudali, a charge which was firmly rejected by Premadasa's government.

Violence erupted at the DUNF's leader's funeral, and police fired tear gas bombs to disperse angry opposition protestors who were shouting anti-government slogans.

citing the president as a "bloody fool" responsible for the killing and battling the police with stones.

Security authorities refuse to comment on who masterminded the killing of the Sri Lankan leader, but some analysts believe the killing may be done by radical supporters of the DUNF as a revenge to the assassination of Athulathmudali.

However, some other observers argued that the bomber may be sent by Tamil rebels who are fighting for a separate state of minority Tamils in the north and east of the island country, despite the president has insisted that the ethnic conflict should be ended peacefully and politically.

There is still a slight possibility that the killing of the president was masterminded from inside the ruling UNP as a result of internal power struggle, as party dissidents have accused Premadasa of staging a one man show in politics and building-up personal power.

Premier D. B. Wijetunga has assumed the office of president today until the next presidential election which is to be held in the following month, but he was generally considered to be a yes-man and could hardly match the influence and ability of UNP General Secretary and Housing Minister S. Cooray (he was also reportedly injured in today's explosion but the report can not be confirmed at this moment) and Minister of Industries Ranil Wickremasinghe among other prominent UNP leaders.

The provincial elections of Sri Lanka may be postponed in the aftermath of the killing of President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

President Premadasa (69), unlike other former Sri Lankan leaders with affluent families, was the son of a small businessman. He entered Sri Lankan politics in the year 1990 [as received] and became a MP [member of parliament] for Colombo in the same year before becoming the city's vice mayor in 1955.

Premadasa joined the UNP in 1956 and had been the party's organizers for ruling party parliamentarians from 1970 to 1977. He was named premier in 1978 before he was elected president and became the party boss of the UNP in 1988.

Premadasa had been active in boosting regional cooperation in South Asia, but had been facing increasing criticism from inside the country for his firm hand to crack down upon dissidents and majority Sinhalese militants despite his vigorous efforts to lift poverty in Sri Lanka, one of the poorest countries in the world.

Jiang Zemin Sends Condolences to Sri Lanka

OW0205073993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703
GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, president of the People's Republic of China, today expressed

deep condolences on the tragic death of Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

In a message of condolence to D.B. Wijetunge, acting president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Jiang said: "I am shocked and deeply grieved to learn of the tragic death of President Ranasinghe Premadasa."

"Mr. Premadasa was an outstanding statesman of Sri Lanka and a friend well-known to the Chinese people for his valuable contributions to the development of Sino-Sri Lanka relations," Jiang said in the message.

According to the state-run news agency Lankapuwath, President Premadasa was assassinated by a suicide bomber Saturday [1 May] morning when he was heading for a ruling party May Day procession.

"On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to convey our deep condolences to the government and people of Sri Lanka and our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family," Jiang said.

West Europe

Qian Qichen Leaves Beijing for Europe 2 May

OW0205034193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0324
GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here this morning for an official visit to the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy and Germany upon invitation of the respective government of the four countries.

He was seen off at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei and diplomatic envoys of the four countries.

Arrives in Netherlands

OW0305013093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108
GMT 3 May 93

[Text] The Hague, May 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen started his official visit to the Netherlands today, the first leg of his four-nation European tour.

A spokesman of the Chinese delegation said Qian will later visit Sweden, Italy and Germany at the invitation of the four governments.

He said the visits are aimed at promoting bilateral relations and strengthening political and economic cooperation with these countries.

He also said Qian's tour is of importance as it is the first high-level visit by a Chinese official to these European countries in 1993.

During his three-day visit to the Netherlands, Qian will hold talks with Dutch Foreign Minister P.H. Kooijmans

and Dutch Economic Affairs Minister J.E. Andriessen. He will also meet Dutch queen and Dutch Prime Minister R.F.M. Lubbers.

Li Lanqing Meets Dutch Delegation 3 May

*OW0305071993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing met with a delegation from "DE TELEGRAAF" of the Netherlands here this morning, and briefed them on China's current situation of economic development.

Liu Yi, director of National Tourism Administration of China, attended the meeting.

The delegation, headed by Lin Dehua, president of the European Association of Chinese Organizations, arrived here this morning. During its stay in China, the delegation will tour Beijing, Xian and Shanghai.

Minister Visits EC Commissioner in Brussels

*OW3004155593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525
GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Text] Brussels, April 30 (XINHUA)—The European Community (EC) hopes to develop political cooperation with China in line with their increasing economic and trade ties, an EC spokesman said here Friday [30 April].

European External Political Affairs Commissioner Hans van den Broek met with visiting Chinese Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Minister Wu Yi here this morning, and according to the spokesman, van den Broek said that last October's 11th meeting of the EC-China Mixed Commission for Economy and Trade marked the gradual return to normal of cooperative relations.

He said that the EC is willing to develop its political cooperation with China, a permanent member of the

United Nations Security Council, and to strengthen a mutual dialogue on issues concerning Russia and the former Yugoslavia.

The Chinese minister said both China and EC should make efforts in "maintaining world peace and promoting international cooperation on economy and trade."

On Thursday afternoon, the Chinese minister and EC Trade Commissioner Leon Brittan jointly presided over the 12th ministerial meeting of the EC-China Mixed Commission for Economy and Trade.

The Chinese trade delegation ended its three-day visit to EC headquarters and left for Luxembourg Friday at noon.

Ismail Amat Receives Turkish Amity Delegation

*OW0205135393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250
GMT 2 May 93*

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Ismail Amat met here today with a delegation of the Turkey-China Friendship Association headed by its President Kemal Baytas.

Ismail Amat is also president of the China-Turkey Friendship Association.

NPC Official Meets Group

*OW0305034393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—Cheng Siyuan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the Turkey-China Friendship Association led by its President Kemal Baytas, here this morning.

This is the first visit by the association since its founding in 1991. The current visit is aimed at exploring possibilities of expanding bilateral economic and trade relations. A cooperation agreement between the China-Turkey Friendship Association and the Turkey-China Friendship Association will be signed during the visit.

Political & Social

Deng's Health Reported 'Excellent' by His Daughter

HK0305012093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 May 93 p 10

[Article by Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Excerpts] Patriarch Mr Deng Xiaoping's health is excellent and he still plays bridge and does daily exercises, according to his eldest daughter, Ms Deng Lin.

"My father has absolutely no health problems and I am baffled by reports about his sicknesses," said Ms Deng, who is in Hong Kong for the first solo exhibition of her artwork.

"He goes about his usual activities, including bridge games and walks. Because the weather is too cold, however, he has not been swimming lately."

Ms Deng, 51, said the patriarch was enthusiastic about visiting Hong Kong once the territory's sovereignty reverted to China.

Commenting on reports that speculators of Hong Kong stocks might have circulated rumours about Mr Deng's health, Ms Deng said: "They are most irresponsible. How can they confuse people like this?"

Mr Deng, who turns 89 in August, has not been seen in public since the eve of Lunar New Year in late January.

Ms Deng, who has just finished a tour of Italy, said she was not aware of any travel plans by her father for the summer. [passage omitted]

Mr Deng relies heavily upon his five children, who travel abroad frequently, for first-hand information about world affairs.

Li Peng Reportedly Suffering From Heart Disease

HK0305040593 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 May 93 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by special correspondent Chiao Hsin (0829 2450)]

[Text] In Beijing, it has been widely rumored that Chinese Premier Li Peng, 65, cannot make an appearance because of a heart problem. Reportedly, there is no danger to Li Peng's life, but he has to rest for three months. His health condition is always reported directly to Jiang Zemin, China's state president and general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Recently, it was widely rumored in Beijing that Li Peng could not meet Philippine President Ramos during his visit to Beijing not because Li Peng was suffering from influenza, but because he suffered from a rather serious heart problem.

Reportedly, in March, when the National People's Congress [NPC] was in session, Li Peng underwent a comprehensive physical checkup in a large Beijing hospital, and everything was normal then.

However, not long ago, Li Peng suddenly suffered a heart attack, and was immediately sent to hospital for emergency treatment. Supposedly, reports of the emergency treatment measures and Li Peng's condition had to be reported directly to Jiang Zemin.

It was also rumored in Beijing that, due to the prompt rescue, Li Peng was out of danger.

However, as Li Peng's heart disease is rather serious, he needs a certain period of recuperation.

Among the Chinese leaders, Li Peng used to be in good health. On 21 April, he and his wife, Zhu Lin, played tennis with visiting Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong. According to some analysts, Li Peng's heart disease is related to his busy official activities after the NPC session last March. It is not known whether or not the disease is related to playing such strenuous sports as tennis.

Jiang Zemin's 'Leftist' Views Criticized

HK0305062693 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 187, 1 May 93 pp 9-11

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by staff reporter Lo Ping (5012 0393): "Jiang Zemin's 'Leftist' Views Are Criticized by Other Principal Leaders—Briefing on a Recent CPC Political Bureau Meeting"]

[Text] The atmosphere and course of the recent Political Bureau meeting were unusual if compared with meetings in the past. During the meeting, Jiang's "leftist" views were overwhelmingly criticized—an undeniable setback to Jiang Zemin, the party general secretary who had just taken up the post of state president concurrently. This indicates the beginning of another round of power struggle within the CPC leadership stratum of the new generation, which will be intensifying daily because of the absence of authoritative leadership of the new generation.

Jiang Zemin's Undisguised "Leftist" Views

To be sure, the political realm is full of contradictions. But contradictions within the CPC are extraordinarily complicated, extraordinarily confused, and, sometimes, extraordinarily hard to comprehend.

Divergence of opinions that emerged from a recent meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau has revealed the peculiarity and sharpness of the disputes within the CPC's higher leadership.

The most popular idea presented by Deng Xiaoping's remarks made during his southern tour last year is the emphasis on the necessity of guarding against "leftism." Nevertheless, Jiang Zemin, the man Deng has appreciated and very much trusted, is actually one who is

"moderate" in form but "leftist" in essence. This "new-generation" leader who holds great power over the party, the government, and the Army displayed once again, and more strikingly this time, his "leftist" thinking during this recent Political Bureau meeting.

This year's seventh Political Bureau work meeting was held at Huairan Hall of Zhongnanhai on 8 April. The themes of the meeting were: To assign major, short-term tasks within the party; to discuss the division of duties among the new National People's Congress [NPC] chairman and vice chairmen; to discuss the sharing of duties among the State Council premier, vice premiers, and state councillors; to hear a briefing and make decisions on the policy and principles guiding the "Wang Daohan-Ku Cheng-fu talks;" and to relay some remarks recently made by Deng Xiaoping. Jiang Zemin's speech at the meeting revealed that the core of his thinking is "leftist," and his is not substantially different from the ideological system or ideological basis of the Chen Yun faction.

"The Major Danger for the Present" as Referred to by Jiang Zemin

Addressing the meeting, Jiang Zemin noted that "it is necessary to pay attention to both material progress and cultural and ideological progress in real earnest." He said: The major tendency at the present (the adjective "major" was deleted and this was referred to as "one of the tendencies at the present" in the central document briefing on the meeting) is that people dare to take effective measures with regard to economic construction, but dare not take action, still less effective measures, to carry out political and ideological work, to promote clean and honest government, and to curb bourgeois liberalization which is gaining ground and prevailing again. This tendency should be subject to our vigilance. Jiang went on saying: "We should pay attention to both aspects and take effective measures to deal with both aspects at all times and under whatever circumstances. We will meet with failure if we overlook either aspect. Our leading people have to check whether they have been slack in observance of the four cardinal principles. If they have been slack, it will affect and undermine the party's central task or even give rise to new social turbulence." If this remark by Jiang Zemin stressing the necessity of "stepping up opposition to bourgeois liberalization" is still not counted as unreasonably "leftist," then another remark by him that is to be quoted below is obviously "ultra-leftist."

Jiang Zemin said: "The major danger for the present is that the tendency to doubt and repudiate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought enjoys a certain degree of support within the party, and Comrade Xiaoping's theory has even been set against the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This has caused ideological confusion and shaken party members' faith. Another major danger is the tendency to doubt and repudiate the socialist road and direction within the party, as some people believe that the socialist road and

direction that we followed in the past have met with serious setbacks; they even regard the party's central task for the present as different from the socialist road, or label it as China's reformist capitalist road."

Openly Violating the Central Idea Embodied in Deng Xiaoping's Remarks Made During His Southern Tour

This remark by Jiang Zemin in fact meant that the major danger that the CPC is facing now is the so-called "rightism" rather than "leftism." Although he put forth his view in a roundabout way, saying that "a certain degree of support" enjoyed by the tendency to doubt and repudiate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the "major danger," his remark is not at all different from saying that doubting and repudiating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong is the major danger. In the CPC's terminologies, doubting and repudiating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is "rightist." Jiang Zemin has also labelled the other expression of "rightist ideological trend"—"doubting and repudiating the socialist road and direction"—as "another major danger." This means to further denounce the "rightist ideological trend" as a dual, "major danger." This view is, of course, against the central idea embodied in Deng Xiaoping's remarks made during his southern tour; it is divorced from today's reality as well. As a matter of fact, "leftist" views and deeds are hindering the development of the country and society, are a drag on economic reform and, in particular, political reform. These are the real major dangers. Therefore, opposition to "leftism" should be a major guideline for the present, a need determined by the present overall situation. Why does Jiang Zemin speak contrary to Deng Xiaoping? Why does Deng Xiaoping tolerate different views regarding the issue of political line, voiced by the "successor" he personally appointed?

Insisting on Personality Cult and Worship in Mao Zedong

During the Political Bureau meeting, Jiang Zemin also voiced an extraordinary view—he insisted on a personality cult and worship of Mao Zedong, equated criticism of Mao with "anti-China" campaigns, and cried out for support of Mao's personality cult on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Mao Zedong's birth. He said: The central authorities' decision to publish a series of Mao Zedong's works, to sponsor different kinds of commemorative activities, to have some films on Mao Zedong's biography shown, and to have some monuments and commemorative buildings inaugurated, are all of practical political and educational significance. Having sung the praise that "Mao Zedong was the founder of the CPC and the PRC, and his brilliant contributions to the Chinese revolution are eternal," Jiang Zemin said: That the attempt to totally repudiate and defame Mao Zedong enjoys a certain degree of support within and outside the party, in substance, means to thoroughly repudiate the Chinese revolution and the CPC's history of glorious struggle. Whatever their subjective motive is, as an objective fact this attempt is in line with the anti-China

and anti-communist stand that those hostile elements and organizations at home and abroad have consistently upheld for more than four decades, and it suits their political strategic needs.

Jiang Zemin nearly went so far as to put a "counterrevolutionary" label on Mao Zedong's critics. And, in stressing the "practical significance" of worship of Mao, he was actually promoting again a nationwide personality cult in Mao.

These "leftist" remarks by the general secretary astonished many members of the Political Bureau. Very soon they rose one after another to challenge his view.

Qiao Shi Stressed the Need of Opposing "Leftism" and Objected to Worship of Mao

Qiao Shi, one of the CPC's principal leaders, took the lead in taking the floor. He presented his view in three points:

1. The central and principal task for the present is to have all the country implementing the resolutions adopted by the 14th party congress and the Eighth NPC, as well as Comrade Xiaoping's latest instructions, namely, to seize this rare opportunity to push ahead national construction to a new stage.

2. It is necessary to pay attention to both material and cultural and ideological progress, and to take effective measures in both aspects. Extra efforts must be made if either aspect is overlooked. By and large, it is necessary to overcome the "leftist" tendency within the leadership and the party as well with regard to ideology, work style, and the formulation of some policies, and it is necessary to do away with book worship.

3. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee already provided a relatively comprehensive appraisal of Mao Zedong. Divergence of views among people within and outside the party on this question is quite normal, and further appraisal of Mao can be left to later generations. It is not suitable to give wide publicity to the commemorative activities for the 100th anniversary of Mao Zedong's birth. It is hard for the public or even for high- and intermediate-ranking party cadres to understand and accept excessive publicity of these activities without considering the present domestic situation.

It is very obvious that Qiao Shi in his speech refuted Jiang Zemin's "leftist" views. Qiao Shi stressed that for the present the major task is to oppose "leftism" rather than to oppose "rightism" as advocated by Jiang Zemin. In the meantime, he expressed objections to Jiang Zemin's attempt to promote a personality cult of Mao in a big way.

This was, of course, contrary to the general secretary's expectation. What particularly embarrassed Jiang was that he seemed to be in a helpless position within the new Political Bureau. Other members who took the floor after Qiao Shi almost unanimously voiced disagreement with Jiang Zemin's "leftist" view.

Tian Jiyun States Frankly That Root of "Adverse Current" Is Within Party

At the meeting, Tian Jiyun pointed out: "The artificial 'Mao Zedong craze' stirred up within the party and in society in 1990, 1991, and the first half of 1992 had caused great confusion ideologically and theoretically, resulting in social division. The fence-sitters, waverers, and the followers of the two whatever's during the 'Cultural Revolution' have become active again. They are using the 'Mao Zedong craze' to attack Comrade Xiaoping's ideological theories. Why has such an adverse current appeared?" Tian Jiyun stated frankly: "The roots lie within the party and the party's leadership."

Tian Jiyun hit the nail on the head. If there were no conservatives in the CPC leadership or if they were not influential, could the "Mao Zedong craze" be stirred up? Did Jiang Zemin not offer a vivid example in his speech made at the meeting? Were the remarks of Tian Jiyun not against the tone of the general secretary who worshipped Mao?

Liu Huaqing, Zhu Rongji, and Yang Baibing Also Held Different Views

Worrying that the Mao cult would produce a negative effect, Liu Huaqing also spoke contrary to Jiang Zemin. He said: "We should be prudent. The activities to mark the 100th birthday of Mao Zedong should not go too far. If propaganda is inappropriate, it will arouse people's memory of the bitter past and of their hatred of the ruthless and miserable years during the 'Cultural Revolution.' It may even turn into a nationwide tide against Mao."

At the meeting, Zhu Rongji, Yang Baibing, and Wei Jianxing also expressed their views against Jiang Zemin. They said: "The activities should be appropriate and not be overheated." "The main danger at present comes from the 'leftist' tendencies within the party." "The late 1950's and most of the period in the 1960's and 1970's are not worth yearning for and it is necessary to take the new fluctuations into account."

The atmosphere and situation of this Political Bureau meeting has been rare compared with the previous occasions. At the meeting, the views obviously leaned to one side, which was a setback for Jiang Zemin, general secretary who also assumed the office of state president recently. It is certain that struggles within the party leadership of the new generation have started, and that such struggles will be increasingly acute because of the lack of an authoritative new leader.

People's Deputies Criticize the Mao Craze

The officially appointed people's delegates also criticized the Mao craze. During the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, the delegations of more than 10 provinces pointed out: "The publicity of Mao Zedong craze and Mao Zedong's life and the large-scale activities

to mark the centenary of Mao Zedong are against popular feeling. Running counter to the central task at present, they constitute a retrogression of history." (See "Reaction of the People's Delegates to Mao Zedong Craze" in the newsletter issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee on 1 April) However, the CPC general secretary and president acted in his own way and turned a deaf ear to the voice of the people. A senior Beijing cadre said that Jiang Zemin will definitely be isolated if he sticks to the "leftist" line and practices at the Political Bureau. After drawing a lesson from reality, a person may trim his sails.

Who Is the Backstage Supporter of Jiang Zemin?

Another official said that there must be a veteran backstage supporter for Jiang Zemin to sail against the wind amid the nationwide anti-"leftist" atmosphere. Who is his supporter? Is it the Chen Yun faction? Or Deng Xiaoping, who is tending "right" in economy but "left" in politics? Or others between the two? No matter who is the supporter, the followers of the Chen Yun faction appeared one after another in the Mao cult activities. Song Renqiong, Song Ping, Chen Yeping, and Deng Liqun proposed to the CPC Central Committee that a fund be established to "commemorate the 100th birthday of the great leader Chairman Mao." They planned to muster a total of 100 million yuan from enterprises, units, cadres, and party members to publicize and carry forward Mao Zedong Thought. The purpose of the conservatives is very clear: They want to make use of the activities to commemorate Mao's birthday to push the "leftist" tendencies to a new height. People will have to wait and see whether the general secretary and president is working hand in glove with these people.

Rong Yiren's Resignation From CITIC Viewed

HK3004080293 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese No 25, 15 Apr 93 p 12

[Article by Lu Yu-sha (7627 6276 2619)]

[Text] The fact that Rong Yiren, the PRC's big red capitalist and the most famous non-CPC person, has been assigned the post of vice state president also constitutes a big characteristic of the personnel plans. After being elected state vice president, Rong Yiren simultaneously announced his resignation from the post of chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC]. In fact, big boss Rong's resignation from CITIC is precisely the inside story of his promotion to state vice president.

As early as 1989, the central authorities were already preparing an arrangement for Rong Yiren to assume the post of State Council vice premier, and the conditions for this were that he give up the CITIC chairmanship to CITIC Vice Chairman Wang Jun, son of Wang Zhen. At that time, Rong did not agree to allow Wang Jun to be chairman, and therefore no arrangement was made for

him to assume the post of vice president. On assuming the post of state vice president this time, some in the CPC proposed that he should concede the CITIC chairmanship to Wang Jun. And Rong the boss could not but agree. Before the elections for state president and vice president, RENMIN RIBAO carried long articles for days, commending CITIC's great achievements since its establishment as a group of companies. It first commended Rong the boss and then specially mentioned Wang Jun, the chairman of CITIC Hong Kong. We would say this was a preparation to make it happen.

On 30 March, Rong Yiren presided over the 11th CITIC board meeting as chairman for the last time. He gave a moving speech, remarking: "At this moment when I have to part with CITIC, all you cannot bear to see me go, and I cannot bear to part with you too." This remark gives much food for thought.

RENMIN RIBAO Labor Day Editorial

OW3004141593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1033 GMT 30 Apr 93

[1 May RENMIN RIBAO Editorial: "Scaling New Heights by Relying on the Main Force—In Celebration of May 1st International Labor Day"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)—Gearing toward the magnificent objectives directed by the 14th CPC National Congress, and following the splendid blueprint portrayed by the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], our country's working class and all the people, while on the journey of striving to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, are welcoming the grand festival of the world's working people—1 May International Labor Day. We extend festival greetings to workers, peasants, intellectuals, and every laborer throughout the entire country.

The hope of establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics lies with the working class. While extending Spring Festival greetings to the Shanghai people this year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "For a long time Shanghai's working class have been the leading sheep of China's working class." He expressed this hope: "Work hard for another year, brave the wind and waves, take down-to-earth steps, overcome difficulties, and scale new heights." This is Comrade Xiaoping's ardent hope for the Shanghai working class as well as for the nation's working class, party, and entire people.

From the 14th CPC National Congress to the first session of the NPC, the theme was seize opportunities; accelerate the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization; and strive to bring the national economy to a new level. This is the unswerving guiding ideology of the party Central Committee and the common will of hundreds of millions of people. Scaling new heights this year bears significance to upgrading our economy to a new level in the nineties and to early realization of the strategic tasks of quadrupling our economic growth. "Opportunities must not be lost as time waits for no

one." There are not many development opportunities for a country as large as China. There are profound lessons of lost opportunities in our past. We have evidence to show that we are again facing another development opportunity which is hard to come by. Our country's political stability, social stability, and economic growth has provided favorable conditions for faster economic development. Continued deepening of economic restructuring and continued strengthening of the role of market economic mechanisms will definitely guarantee rapid and fine development for our economy in the future. We are also equipped with a material and technological base, as well as resources to support faster economic development. Our country has a population of over 1.1 billion, and there is very large potential in the domestic market. The peaceful international environment has afforded favorable opportunities for China to accelerate its economic development. The current situation is both gratifying and compelling. "The sea is vast enough for fishes to swim freely, and the sky is high enough for birds to fly unhindered." This is precisely the time for opening up and forging ahead, and this is also a time for making contributions to our cause. As far as the situation and opportunities are concerned, leading comrades at all levels should have a sense of urgency toward the times, and should make all efforts to seize opportunities; they should have a sense of historical responsibility, and treasure opportunities; and they should adopt a scientific attitude, and make good use of opportunities.

To seize opportunities and scale new heights, we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class and the broad masses of the people, and bring into full play the role of the working class as masters and as the main force. This has been determined by our character as a socialist country, and by the nature of the CPC. It is a fundamental policy, and by no means an expedient measure. Moreover, it will not change as a result of changes in our economic system. As we are aware, reform is meant to liberate our productive forces, and man is the decisive factor in the productive forces. The working class is the part which is most conscious, most organized and most well-disciplined, as well as the one that is most deeply imbued with the spirit of dedication. Without the understanding, participation and cooperation of the working class, it is difficult for us to seize opportunities, and difficult for our reform to succeed, and also it would be impossible for us to scale new heights in economic development.

We should affirm the position and role of the working class in the new historical period, and properly guide, protect and develop the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members and workers. This is the fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in carrying out reform, especially for doing a good job in introducing reform among enterprises. To enable enterprises to be market-oriented, to enhance their vitality and increase their efficiency, it is necessary to implement the "Regulations on Changing the Operating Mechanism of Publicly Owned Enterprises" to the letter. While boldly and

resolutely carrying out enterprise reforms, we must clearly recognize that the broad masses of workers are the main body and motive force of reform, and they have never been a target or a burden. The target of reform lies in the old system, and the burden we must discard is backwardness and conservatism, as well as ossified and outmoded concepts. Even among the "three types of wholly or partly foreign-owned enterprises" as well as privately run enterprises, the status of workers as the masters of our socialist country should also be guaranteed, and their labor be duly respected.

In the new historical period, the working class shoulder a sacred task and are faced with a grim test. Reform of the economic structure through shifting the planned economy to a socialist market economy will go through a difficult and complicated course. We can no longer copy things which we are familiar with and accustomed to because we are faced with many things which we are not familiar with and not accustomed to. There is also the question that the working class must change their thinking otherwise they cannot adapt themselves to the new situation. Reform represents the fundamental interests of the working class and of all people, but it also cannot avoid affecting the partial and temporary interests of the people. We must understand this. For example, in the course of reforming the system of labor, personnel, and wages there will be a realignment of labor, adjustments in interests and benefits, and transfers of personnel. For the purpose of long-range development, sometimes we cannot but sacrifice some partial interests and endure temporary hardships. This is a brand new subject. Carrying out reform in socialist China, we cannot follow the ways and means of the past, and we have no models to copy. Everything must depend on our own explorations. In order to insure the smooth implementation of reform, we must strive to let the overwhelming majority of staff members and workers achieve actual benefits in the course of reform. We must show concern for the small number of staff members and workers whose living conditions are adversely influenced in the course of reform, and must also pay close attention to doing a good job in ideological work.

The trend toward reform and construction is good. However, in the course of our advancement there will also be some problems. For instance, when we allow some localities and people to get rich first, the gap of economic development among various localities and the gap of personal income among people may increase. The masses may be resentful and upset when they see certain "big shots" spending money like water and enjoying a life of luxury and dissipation. If we do not solve this problem soon, it will adversely influence people's minds and therefore impair economic, social, and political stability. Party and government organizations at various levels must adopt effective measures for people to get rich through honest labor and legitimate operations in a proper manner, and must also adopt practical measures to solve the problem of inequalities in distribution. Meanwhile, we should educate the masses and enable

them to understand that normal gaps are conducive to promoting competition and to whipping up people's enthusiasm. "Eating in the canteen the same as everyone else" and "feeding the lazy people" are negatives which the people want to eliminate. We should never return to the old system. The fundamental way to solve the problem is to deepen reform and develop the economy in a faster and better manner.

To further implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the First Session of the Eighth NPC, to penetratingly carry out Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, and to give full play to the role of trade unions in socialist construction, the 12th National Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions will be held in the fourth quarter of this year. This will be a great event in the political life of the working class. We must rely on this force to make further progress. We are convinced that the broad masses of workers can certainly greet the convocation of the national congress with their outstanding achievements.

Reportage on 13th National Youth League Congress

Preparatory Meeting Held

*HK0105080093 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Apr 93 p 4*

[Report: "Enlarged Meeting of Standing Committee of Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee Held in Beijing on 11 and 12 April"]

[Text] The (enlarged) meeting of the Standing Committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] Central Committee was held in Beijing from 11 to 12 April in 1993.

The meeting relayed and studied the spirit of instructions given by leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee regarding the calling of the 13th CYL National Congress and regarding the CYL's work, conscientiously discussed and deliberated the report to be given by the 12th CYL Central Committee to the 13th CYL National Congress and the "Revised Regulations for the Chinese Communist Youth League." The meeting decided that the CYL Central Secretariat would further revise the above two documents on the basis of extensively soliciting views and then ask the 13th CYL National Congress to deliberate them. It also entrusted Comrade Li Keqiang to give a report to the 13th CYL National Congress on behalf of the 12th CYL Central Committee. The meeting also discussed and deliberated all agenda items for the 13th CYL National Congress and decided to ask the 13th National CYL Congress to deliberate them.

The meeting maintained: Calling the 13th CYL National Congress not long after the successful convening of the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress and the First Session of the Chinese People's Political

Consultative Conference is of great significance to further thoroughly implementing the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress and mobilizing and leading CYL youths of all nationalities across the country to actively join in reform and opening up and the modernization drive, and to the struggle to wrest a greater success in the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The meeting called on comrades of the entire CYL and youths of all nationalities across the country to, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the CPC's basic line, rally closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, work hard, blaze new trails and keep forging ahead, and greet the successful convening of the 13th CYL National Congress with a high spiritual morale and outstanding work achievements.

'Sources' Cited on Congress

*HK0105070493 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 May 93 p 10*

[Report by Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The Communist Youth League will hold its 13th National Congress on Monday to pick the eventual successors to the leadership.

The meeting of the league, the traditional training ground for the national leadership, has attracted widespread attention because its current leaders have, in recent months, been transferred to key party and government posts.

Chinese sources said it was likely that the new party committee of the league, which will be endorsed on May 10, would be "reliable" cadres who were reformist in economics and conservative in politics.

The sources said the league, which has 56 million members, had regained its status as a centre for grooming new leaders after a period of disgrace soon after the June 4, 1989 crackdown.

For about a year after the Tiananmen Square crisis, leading cadres of the league were criticized for the large number of members who took part in pro-democracy demonstrations.

According to a report in yesterday's CHINA YOUTH DAILY [ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO], the major goal of the 13th congress was to "encourage league members and youth to throw themselves even more enthusiastically into reform, the open door policy and modernization".

The CHINA YOUTH DAILY, which is the mouthpiece of the league, added that "the guiding light of the organization" would be patriarch Mr Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The paper said 1,420 delegates to the congress, who would cast votes for the new party committee, had already been chosen from party, government and military units all over the country.

Almost 74 percent of the delegates are league cadres in various party and government units, while about 26 percent are "advanced model figures" from sectors including industry, agriculture, commerce and the military.

Their average age is 30, and more than 76 percent have a college education or higher.

Sources close to the league said most of the members of the party committee had already been promoted to senior party and government positions.

For example, at the recent National People's Congress, League First Party Secretary, Mr Song Defu, was made a Minister of Personnel.

Earlier this week, Party Secretary Mr Zhang Bao-shun, was named a vice-director of the New China News Agency [XINHUA].

"Former leaders of the league, including the late party general secretary Mr Hu Yaobang and the Minister of Electronics, Mr Hu Qili, have been noted for their radical reformist views," a source said.

"It is unlikely, however, that the party leadership would pick candidates with liberal tendencies to head the league."

Daily Hails Convocation

OW0205145493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441
GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)—The 13th National Congress of the Communist Youth League of China (CYLC), which is to open here Monday [3 May], is shouldering an important historical mission and will occupy an important position in the history of China's youth movement, stressed an editorial of "PEOPLE'S DAILY" [RENMIN RIBAO] to be published Monday.

The editorial of the leading national newspaper says that the congress will, under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and of the party's basic line, surely carry forward the spirit of solidarity, hard work, down-to-earth approach and devotion, and mobilize and encourage hundreds of millions of youths to plunge into the country's reform, opening up and modernization drive.

The editorial notes that China's youth are worthy of the title of the most active and most vigorous shock force in promoting the country's reform and opening up and raising the material and cultural level of the people's life, and that the CYLC is worthy of the title of the capable assistant and reliable reserve forces of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The editorial calls on youths throughout the country to focus on the goals and tasks set by the 14th CPC National Congress and conscientiously shoulder the glorious mission of modernizing China.

To shoulder the glorious mission, the editorial points out, it is essential to be armed with Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and to train millions of successors to the socialist cause.

The theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is Marxism of China in the present age and is the great banner to guide the country's socialist cause from victory to victory, the editorial emphasizes.

It also calls on the younger generation to carry forward the great spirit of doing pioneering work and be a shock force in promoting the country's reform, opening up and economic development.

The editorial demands all the youths study hard to enhance their own abilities and become talented persons so as to be able to fulfill the historical mission.

It urges youth members and other youths to take the lead in promoting the cultural level of the people's life.

In conclusion, the editorial stresses that the CYLC should focus on economic development, strengthen the building of itself and improve its working methods to bring the work of the CYLC into more conformity to the demands of the new period and to the characteristics of the youth.

Historical Background of CYL

OW0305080493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645
GMT 3 May 93

[XINHUA "Backgrounder": "Chinese Communist Youth League"]

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Communist Youth League (CCYL) will open its 13th national congress here this afternoon.

Attending the congress will be 1,420 delegates elected from among China's more than 56 million league members.

The CCYL is a mass organization of progressive youth under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Its first national congress was held in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, in May 1922, and at the congress, the Socialist Youth League was formally founded. It was renamed the Chinese Communist Youth League in January 1925.

In order to unite the overwhelming majority of the young people in the struggle against Japanese aggression, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided to reorganize the CCYL in November 1935.

As a result, the Chinese National Liberation Vanguard Corps, the national Youth Salvation Association, the Youth Vanguard Corps for Resistance to Japanese Aggression and other organizations for national salvation against Japanese aggression were formed.

On April 18, 1949, the Chinese New Democratic Youth League was formally set up, and it was again renamed the CCYL in May 1957.

On May 4 of the same year, the league's central committee issued a badge for the league members.

So far, the CCYL has held 12 national congresses.

The organs of the league are "CHINA YOUTH NEWS" (newspaper) and "CHINA YOUTH" (monthly journal).

At the current congress, the 13th Central Committee of the CCYL is expected to be elected.

Hu Jintao Addresses Opening

OW0305105593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)—China's young people should keep a clear mind on the situation of their country, seize the opportunity, and push forward with the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics together with all other people in China.

This call was issued today by Hu Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), at the opening of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Youth League.

Hu told yang [as received] delegates that they should be guided by the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and stick to the basic line of the party in the new historic period.

He hoped that young Chinese residents will make more contributions to developing the socialist market economy, and improving socialist democracy and the legal system.

Hu praised the achievements of China's young people in the reform and opening to the outside world in the last 15 years.

"The most important and basic experience of the past 15 years is that the great socialist cause, under the leadership of the CPC, can only succeed with the efforts of the young people," said Hu.

"At the same time, the healthy growth of the young generation can only be achieved under the care and guidance of the CPC," he said.

Hu urged CPC committees at all levels to be clear of the importance of the work of young people, and he also called on the whole society to create a good environment for the healthy growth of youngsters.

Beijing's 'Emulating Lei Feng' Service Team Viewed

HK0305034793 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 93 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Tang Weihong (0781 4850 4767): "Lasting True Feelings—Notes on Emulating Lei Feng 'Comprehensive Household' Service Team of Communist Youth League Members and Young People of Xuanwu District of Beijing Municipality"]

[Text] Zhang Zhongxi [1728 1813 3886], a shy young man with a comparatively light complexion, was a salesman of Dashanlan Vegetables Store under the Non-Staple Food and Vegetables Company of Xuanwu District, Beijing Municipality; Zuo Binsheng [1563 3453 3932], a worker of Dabao Packaging Factory, was blind, and so was his wife. Zhang and the Zuos were neither friends nor relatives, but they were closely linked by a letter of agreement on emulating Lei Feng "comprehensive household" service. Based on the requirements of the letter of agreement, young Zhang would voluntarily deliver a variety of vegetables the Zuos needed three or four times a week; he has carried out the mission for the past 10 years. There are lots of young people like Zhang in Xuanwu District, who voluntarily render services to the handicapped and the widowed and childless elderly who are living on their own....

I

To change the condition of the "short-lived campaign of emulating Lei Feng" in early 1983, Communist Youth League [CYL] members and young people of Xuanwu District of Beijing Municipality boldly set forth the conception of establishing emulating Lei Feng "comprehensive household" service teams in view of the district's characteristic of having many widowed, childless old people and handicapped; that is, Xuanwu District's grass-roots neighborhood organizations and 18 trades, including finance and trade, housing administration, and the public health system, would be responsible for organizing CYL members and young people to render "comprehensive household" service to the widowed and childless elderly and the handicapped of the district. This idea won the support of the district party committee and government.

On 27 February 1983, the ceremony of initialing the first letter of agreement on comprehensive household service was held at Dashanlan Neighborhood. Wang Zhaoguo, then CYL Central Committee first secretary; Yang Sheng, then vice minister of civil affairs; and former Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong attended the ceremony, and highly praised the activity in their speeches. In a fortnight or so in its wake, more letters of agreement on comprehensive household service were initialed in the eight neighborhoods of the district, involving 137 households with service rendered. At the same time, the CYL district committee organized 10 units in Caikoushi area to initial agreement on comprehensive service with a factory for the blind to render service in 10 aspects,

including goods delivery, haircuts, and tailoring; a garments company and repair service company were organized by CYL members and young people to render comprehensive household service to retired workers from their own system as well as to handicapped ex-servicemen. This way, a wide-ranging, organized, inter-related, and well integrated comprehensive household service network with institutions took shape in Xuanwu District, in which organization and leadership, specific people involved in rendering service, content of service, the time and system of service involved were all set, so that the activities of emulating Lei Feng might be included on the track of being constant, systematic and institutionalized.

II

Once the letters of agreement were signed, would comprehensive household service score the expected results? Many people, including some to whom such service was rendered, were doubtful.

When the activities just began, several young people from Dashanlan housing administration arrived at No. 25 Taitou Lane, the abode of Wang Mingliang, an elderly man. However, the door was tightly shut, and on the window was tied a note written on a strip of cloth, saying: "To be at home by 1930." The young people were not discouraged and returned at 1930. When the old man saw them, he said indifferently: "You don't have to come again from now on, I will make a mark on the card for you for the record all the same." Enthusiastically, the young people said: "Uncle, we don't come here out of formalism, but are here to offer our help; just tell us any of your requirements and difficulties." Then the old man said rashly: "Things are just too difficult here; the walls are dirty and dark; in summer, there is no place to store the stove; and I can't manage the laundry...." The young people promptly took action upon hearing that. They whitewashed the walls for the old man, and set up a shelter under the eaves of the bungalow for him to store his stove during the summer; young people from the neighborhood helped him clean the house and did the laundry. Looking at the house now taking on an entirely new feature and the sweat on the young people's faces, the old man was deeply moved. From then on, when the young people visited him again, the note written on the strip of cloth disappeared; the old man received the young people with a happy face and warm greetings.

In 1983, the CYL members and young people headed by Liu Siuzhen [0491 4423 3791] from Taoranting Neighborhood Yuxin Kindergarten contracted the task of caring for old Mrs. Wang Li, a childless widow. When they first came to her house, they were shocked at the scene that came into their view: The old woman was lying on her dirty and untidy bed, her face dirty and her hair uncombed; her finger nails were long and blackened; the cotton-padded coat on her was dirty and torn. There was dirt everywhere in the house, and garbage outside the house. Liu Siuzhen said nothing, but led the young people who had come with her to sweep the floor, and

clean up the garbage; at the same time, old comrades at the kindergarten were asked to sew new clothes for the old woman. From that day on, Liu Siuzhen and her comrades could often be seen in that small house. They insisted on visiting the old lady every day no matter how busy they were at work. On the eve of the Spring Festival, they would prepare dumplings for the old lady, and decorate her room with new pictures. In 1987, old Mrs. Wang Li suffered a stroke and started to be confined to bed simply because of the weakness of old age. Liu Siuzhen and her comrades began to take charge of the old lady's meals, which they would deliver to her on time every day, until the old lady passed away. Another elderly woman, Gao Yanshu [7559 7159 3219], who lived one flight up from Mrs. Wang Li, was also a childless widow, and had witnessed all that Liu Siuzhen and her comrades had done for Mrs. Wang Li. When Mrs. Wang Li passed away, Mrs. Gao visited Liu Siuzhen on her own, and asked them to render her comprehensive household service as they did Mrs. Wang Li. Thus, the old woman Gao Yanshu became a new subject of their comprehensive household service.

On 27 April 1988, a meeting for Xuanwu District's young people to report results of 5-year activities in emulating Lei Feng comprehensive household services was convoked at scenic Daguan Yuan. Revolutionaries of the older generation including Comrade Deng Yingchao attended the meeting, full of zest. She praised the activity as an undertaking of originality, and hoped that a still better job would be done of it from then on, and they "would play an exemplary role in Beijing as well as the whole country."

III

The activities in comprehensive household service have not only won praise from those who were rendered the service, but also roused strong repercussions from society. Officers and men of the armed police corps, Young Pioneers, and ordinary masses have all taken an active part in plunging into this activity. As Wang Honghui [3769 3163 1920], Xuanwu District Civil Affairs Bureau director, put it: "CYL members and young people are the backbone in the activities of emulating Lei Feng comprehensive household service launched by the CYL organization; they have brought along the masses of all professions and trades of the whole district, and fully embodied the advantages of the socialist system."

Over the past 10 years, there have been a total some 20,000 CYL members, teenagers and Young Pioneers from Xuanwu District, who were organized into 4,000 emulating Lei Feng comprehensive household service teams to provide comprehensive household service to some 700 households of the elderly and handicapped year in and year out in an unrelenting way. While providing service to the elderly, the young people were being educated themselves. Some people proposed that under the condition of the market economy increasingly developing today, comprehensive household service

should be changed into work-hour service with compensation, but the CYL members and young people answered: "These elderly people are childless, and all they can rely on is socialism; how can we ask them for reward?"

Last March, among the advanced collectives and individuals emulating Lei Feng commended by the CPC Central Propaganda Department, the State Council General Office, the People's Liberation Army General Political Department, and the CYL Central Committee, was an emulating Lei Feng comprehensive household service team of Xuanwu District.

Zhang Zhongxi has taken up the task of delivering vegetables to another five households in comprehensive service. When the reporter asked him whether or not the practice would affect the fulfillment of his own work quota, he said: "One should not think only of money, and everyone is bound to grow old, fall ill and die; rendering service to the elderly and handicapped is our young people's responsibility and obligation. Men need to care for and help each other all the time. I hope that such true feelings will last!"

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK0305050193 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Apr 93 p 1

[Editorial: "Salute to Emulating Lei Feng 'Comprehensive Household' Service Team"]

[Text] Ten years ago, a group of young people from the neighborhood offices, the finance and trade department, the housing administration, the public health department, and the commercial institutions and service trade began to provide comprehensive social services for childless elderly people who live alone and for disabled and sick people, and brought the warmth of spring to them. They were none other than the emulating Lei Feng "comprehensive household" service team of Xuanwu District of Beijing Municipality; it was the Communist Youth League [CYL] Xuanwu Committee of the Beijing Municipality that initiated and organized the activity. There are lasting true feelings on earth. It is by no means easy to keep on doing this for 10 years without a break!

The activity of "comprehensive household" service was a CYL creation in unfolding activities to emulate Lei Feng during the new historical stage. Presently, organizations in this category initiated by grass-roots CYL organizations number several millions across China. The activity of "comprehensive household" service of Xuanwu District is an epitome of thousands upon thousands of CYL members and young people emulating Lei Feng across China. What force has made this mass activity persevere and maintain its vigor and lasting vitality? It is the times that call for the need to bring forward the Lei Feng spirit in the whole society.

The activity of "comprehensive household" service plays an active role in advocating and bringing forward

the Lei Feng spirit and pushing activity in building socialist civilization under the socialist market economic condition. This practical activity of extensive social significance has embodied the essential characteristic and significance of the times at various tiers from various angles and yielded sound social benefits [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135].

People all hope that shining traces of hard work will be left in their own undertakings, and hope for warmth like spring to surface everywhere; here precisely lies the cause for the popularity of Lei Feng's spirit. The activity of "comprehensive household" service has given play to the advantages of trades, and referred to the practice of "contracted responsibility" in economic restructuring; it has extended devotion to one's post to the arena of social life through the comprehensive service of various trades, with explicit responsibility and subjects to whom service is rendered. Thus a socialized service network has taken shape so that the masses may experience still more constantly and specifically the concern and warmth of the party and government as well as the advantages of the socialist system.

True, it is necessary to follow the law of value and implement the principle of exchange of equal value under the condition of developing the socialist market economy; however, not everything is a commodity to be measured by money. Human relations in the socialist society are characterized by solidarity, equality, mutual help and friendship, which are "not to be exchanged for gold." The activity in "comprehensive household" service is a successful attempt to combine "emulating Lei Feng in one's post, and establishing a new atmosphere of trade, with society transmitting warmth" to suit new characteristics and trends under the condition of the socialist market economy. Although socialist market economic development has brought about various changes in people's ideological concepts, and social, political and economic life, the spirit of Lei Feng, which is unanimous with the essential characteristics of socialism, remains a spiritual motive force for economic development, the peace and prosperity of the nation, and social progress of our times. The spirit of Lei Feng will never be outmoded, and Lei Feng will always be a banner for us to build socialist spiritual civilization. Under the new historical condition, it is all the more necessary for us to link the activity of emulating Lei Feng with all items of construction undertakings as well as people's work and life so that the spirit of Lei Feng may genuinely strike root in one's post, extend to society, and always maintain a thriving vitality on the soil of the Chinese nation.

A society is truly successful only when it has produced the most perfect men, and only when it has cultivated the most excellent men will it be the most sublime society. The socialist society is a civilized society in comprehensive development; basically speaking, it is necessary to realize men's overall development. Today, when we are developing the socialist market economy, it is especially necessary to place men's education in an important

position. Emulating Lei Feng means learning the basics, and we must start from the outlook on life, and answer the solemn question, "what is the purpose of life, how should one conduct oneself?" That is an important prerequisite for realizing man's overall development. This being the case, the significance of unfolding "comprehensive household" service is not confined to the practitioners creating benefits for the society and the people, and bringing them warmth, but also lies in the fact that feelings are communicated, and character molded, while creating social value, one's own value will also be elevated and embodied. Viewed from this significance, it is an effective carrier to augment ethical cultivation, mold perfect personalities, and realize the value of life. Under the new historical condition of accelerating reform, opening up, and modernization, an important task placed before the whole party, the whole country, and the whole people is precisely to closely center around economic construction and work hard to cultivate qualified people for socialist construction who have lofty ideals, ethics, educational background, and a sense of discipline to elevate the ideological and ethical, scientific, and cultural qualities of the entire Chinese nation.

Qiao Shi Calls for Speedier Legislation

OW0105132393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1105 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)—This morning, Qiao Shi, chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, called a meeting of chairmen and vice chairmen of various special committees of the NPC to hear their reports, and studied questions on strengthening NPC legislation and supervision under the new situation, particularly on the question of speeding up the establishment of a legal system for the socialist market economic system. Prior to the meeting, Chairman Qiao Shi entrusted Vice Chairman Tian Jiyun and Secretary General Cao Zhi to hold discussions with responsible persons of the various special committees.

The Eighth NPC has set up eight special committees. After the First Session of the Eighth NPC, these committees have done a lot of work according to instructions given by Chairman Qiao Shi in his speeches to the First Session of the Eighth NPC and the First Meeting of its Standing Committee. They have not only drawn up plans for the immediate future but also have studied work to be carried out over the coming five years. To understand and study the current conditions of such fields as banking, finance, agriculture, and environmental protection, some special committees have heard special reports from the relevant departments of the State Council to map out work plan on legislation, supervision, and foreign affairs—a responsibility of the the NPC's various special committees tasked by the Constitution. They all indicated their desire to open up a new work situation based on the good foundation of the Seventh NPC.

Chairman Qiao Shi made an important speech after hearing the reports. He said that the tasks of the Standing Committee and the special committees of the current NPC term are very heavy. First, we should accelerate the pace of legislation with a spirit of reform. Currently, as our country is entering a crucial period for transforming the traditional planned economic system into a socialist market economic system, legislative work must meet the requirements of the situation. Under the guidance of the Constitution, we should largely complete the legal framework of the socialist market economy within the current NPC term. We should therefore work out our legislation plan, and organize and mobilize the strength of all sectors to ensure a successful legislative process. We should clearly assess the seriousness and urgency of this legislation and give priority to the ones that are urgently needed. As the enactment of some laws may not be completed in a single step, we may take reality into consideration and enact a few first, to be followed up and supplemented later on. For certain cases, provincial people's congresses and the people's congresses of special economic zones with legislative power may even formulate local laws and regulations first. In short, we should follow the opinions forwarded by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in 1978, that rough legal clauses initially enacted can be gradually be perfected and need not have to wait for a "complete set." This is because something is better than nothing and it is better to be quick than slow. In legislation, we should not proceed from the partial interests of certain departments or localities; we must proceed from the overall interests of the state and the basic interests of the people. The same should apply to the formulation of local laws and regulations. In addition, while taking into consideration China's actual conditions, we may boldly draw on useful legislative experiences and results from foreign countries. Second, we should intensify the supervisory role of the NPC. Without supervision, any work will generate trouble. We are a socialist country; party organizations and cadres at various levels should subject themselves to the supervision of the people. We should institutionalize and codify our supervisory work. Our goal is to establish a democratic socialist society with a sound legal system that suits China's reality. Although we envisage difficulties in achieving this goal we should not shrink from them. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics, we should seek a greater development in China's socialist democracy and legal system. Third, we should actively take the initiative to step up friendly exchanges with the parliaments of various countries. The NPC should be responsive to the situation of reform and opening up. It should intensify exchanges with both parliaments and parliamentarians of various countries by either inviting them to China or paying them a visit. We should make as many friends as possible, enhance friendships, and make efforts to create a fine international environment for China's socialist modernization drive and reform and opening up. In his speech, Chairman Qiao Shi also encouraged comrades serving in various specialized

committees to work as one and solidly carry out the heavy work of the current term of the NPC and its Standing Committee.

Li Ruihuan Presides Over CPPCC Meeting

OW3004014393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0622 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—The Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held its second chairmanship meeting today.

The meeting, presided over by Chairman Li Ruihuan, decided to hold the Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee in Beijing in mid- to late May.

Topping the agenda for the upcoming standing committee session are discussions on implementation of the speeches delivered by Chairman Li Ruihuan at the First Plenary Session of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee and at the First Session of the Standing Committee of the Eighth CPPCC National Committee, studying the CPPCC National Committee's work, and examining and approving the namelists of chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of the various special committees under the Eighth CPPCC National Committee.

CPPCC Sends Thanks for Cables to Li Ruihuan

OW2904151093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)—The General Office of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee issued a public notice today. Its full text follows:

Since Li Ruihuan was elected the CPPCC chairman at the First Session of the CPPCC National Committee, many state and political party leaders, as well as friendly organizations and personages, have sent cables and letters to extend their warm congratulations. Entrusted by Chairman Li Ruihuan, the General Office of the CPPCC National Committee hereby expresses its sincere gratitude.

Song Ping Attends Forum on Population Problems

OW0105105493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 24 Apr 93

[By reporter Yu Changhong (0060 7022 3163)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)—It is necessary to pay attention to the situation of having more male babies than female babies in our country, energetically publicize the thinking that having boys or having girls is equally good, and raise the quality of family planning work. This is the common understanding reached by

people of various circles attending a forum on population problems held by the State Family Planning Commission today.

Song Ping, Peng Peiyun and others attended today's forum.

Since 1985, there has been a gap between the total number of male babies and the total number of female babies in our country, for eight years running. Based on international standards, the normal ratio should be 103 to 107 male babies for every 100 female babies. However, in some provinces and regions of our country, the sex ratio is more than 110 male babies for every 100 female babies. [passage omitted]

Comrade Song Ping emphatically pointed out at the meeting: We should understand the serious and urgent nature of the problem of having a relatively big gap in sex. Physicians should pay attention to professional ethics, propaganda work should be directed at the situation, and it is necessary to create an atmosphere of treating males and females in the same manner in the society.

Peng Peiyun, state councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, said: We should correctly treat the problem of having a relatively big gap in sex. We should not cover up facts, nor should we exaggerate the situation. The fundamental way to solve the problem is to develop the economy and raise the people's educational level. However, at the present stage, we must consider the work of reducing the sex gap as a component part of the family planning work. We should raise the level of scientific management, create a favorable public opinion, and make sure that population control work will develop in a balanced and sound manner.

State Councillor Peng Peiyun on Family Planning

OW0105052593 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 21 Apr 93

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ai Xiao (5337 4562), XINHUA reporter Yu Changhong (0060 7022 3163), and XINHUA trainee reporter Zhang Yangbo (1728 3152 3134)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)—Peng Peiyun, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, pointed out today: While concentrating our efforts on accelerating economic development, we must do a good job in family planning work, strictly control population growth, and strive to upgrade the quality of the population to create a favorable environment for socialist modernization.

Peng Peiyun made the above remarks at a news conference on the population issue for local and foreign reporters at the State Council Press Office. She said: The birthrate has declined fairly rapidly in recent years. First, this is because the party and government at all levels

have attached greater importance to family planning and realistically strengthened their leadership in this type of work. Second, social circles have more actively participated in family planning undertakings and created a very favorable environment for the work. Third, contraception and birth control techniques and women's and children's health care work have been further improved, and relevant social and economic policies are also more conducive to implementing family planning. Peng Peiyun specifically stressed: Sustained good prospects for our socioeconomic situation will have a positive influence on family planning. People are contributing more effort to economic activities and are willing to have fewer children or delay childbirth to become better off quickly.

According to the statistics, China's 1992 population growth rate was 18.24 per thousand, down 5 percent from five years before. [passage omitted]

A reporter asked: It was reported on 1 April that intellectuals of advanced learning will be allowed to raise a second child. Is such a thing being considered? Peng Peiyun answered: The current family planning policy is for a specific period and will not be changed until at least the end of this century. China's birthrate is now at a peak, and it is of vital importance to maintain a stable policy. The guiding principle for our work is that the current family planning policy, the established goal for population control, and the practice of making top party and government leaders bear overall responsibility for the work will not be changed. [passage omitted]

Answering the question on what influence the establishment of a socialist market economic system will have on family planning work, Peng Peiyun said: The establishment of a socialist market economic system has greatly boosted development of productive forces and deeply influenced people's lifestyles and concepts about marriage and childbirth. It will definitely create favorable economic and social conditions for bringing population growth under control. In recent years, large numbers of peasants have swarmed into economically more developed regions and cities to make a living, which is an inevitable trend. Essentially, this is beneficial to lowering the birthrate, but among these people are some "guerrillas having more than one child." This has made family planning work more difficult. We are striving to explore and gradually establish new mechanisms for family planning that are adapted to the socialist market economic system.

On the topic of the sex ratio and "exaggeration" of statistics, Peng Peiyun said: The ratio of males to females is indeed on a rising trend, and the Chinese Government is paying great attention to it. In addition to stepping up monitoring and studies, we are taking such preventive measures as legislation, wide publicity, and raising women's social status. As to "exaggerations" and omissions in population statistics, I am sure that they do exist; however, the results of sample surveys and the census are basically close to the facts.

Allowing 2d Child for Intellectuals Proposed

HK0105070293 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0927 GMT 11 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In view of the uniform practice in the current birth control work that "a married couple can only have one child," mainland experts are calling for allowing intellectuals to have a second child, while strictly preventing the illiterate, semi-illiterate, and the handicapped from having a second child, and stopping them from having a third child.

It is learned that for many years, the mainland has adopted uniform practices in birth control work. On the one hand, city dwellers only have one child and some intellectuals even have no children. On the other hand, the rural population is continuously increasing. A rural married couple can have five or even six children more than are allowed. This gives rise to an abnormal and distorted phenomenon in the mainland's population growth and the population quality cannot improve.

Last year, the mainland refrained from 1.39 million births and the number of births was the least in the past few years [as received]. Since the birth control work emphasizes controlling the number of the population and neglects improving the population quality, the second-child birth rate by illiterates and semi-illiterates in rural areas reaches as high as 88.86 percent. It has become a vicious cycle in many places that the poorer people are, the more children they have, and the more children they have, the poorer they get, thus seriously affecting their economic takeoff and development. On the other hand, in cities, the more educated one is, the fewer children one has. At present, there are "single ladies and gentlemen" and "childless couples" in many colleges and universities. This produces the peculiar "polarization" tendency in the mainland's population question, namely, that the number of illiterates' children is increasing and that of intellectuals is decreasing.

According to a sample survey conducted by the China Disabled Persons' Federation in 1987, there were some 3.5 million handicapped children in China, and the annual social expenditure on mentally retarded [luo hou 5507 0683] children across the country totaled 17.5 billion yuan. The survey hinted that the reasons these children are mentally retarded [luo hou] are related to the poor educational quality of their parents and to their mothers' lack of health-care knowledge during pregnancy.

Experts maintain: There are many advantages to allowing intellectuals to have a second child. First, this can improve the population quality and prepare talented people for the next century. Second, it can foster a perpetual social custom of advocating knowledge and respecting talented people, being conducive to the development of spiritual civilization. Third, using the eugenic principle of bringing up "scientists" with scientists, it

can bring up a vast number of home-trained, precociously intelligent children. Fourth, it can reduce unnecessary medical and health expenditures.

It is learned that the suggestions of these experts have drawn the close attention of China's relevant supervisory departments and feasible research can now proceed.

Minister of Civil Affairs Discusses New Job

OW0105022693 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 April 93

[Interview with Minister of Civil Affairs Doje Cering by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given; from the "Newly Appointed Ministers" news column of the "National News Hookup" program—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Listeners, today we are going to introduce to you Doje Cering, newly appointed minister of civil affairs. He is China's first Tibetan minister. How does an offspring of a liberated serf and the son of a common rural family become a minister of the Republic?

[Begin recording] [Doje Cering] I am of Tibetan nationality, a native of Xiahe County in Gansu's Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. My family was poor. I began working in Gansu, but I have been working in Tibet for 31 years—since 1959. I started right from the beginning—worked in offices at the township level, then in offices at the district level, county, prefecture, and autonomous regional level, and finally at the Ministry of Civil Affairs. It could be said that I have gone through every step. The party has made great efforts in cultivating cadres of different nationalities like me. If I can be of any service to the party and the people, I will attribute, first of all, this honor to the party and to those Han nationality cadres who have been sincere in helping minority nationalities make progress.

[Correspondent] What would you like to do in your ministry?

[Doje Cering] I believe that we should concentrate on social security work. We plan to work hard in the following three aspects: First, while improving the social security system in rural and urban areas, we should make an all-out effort to promote the rural pension system. We have implemented the system in some experimental areas, and we will gradually expand it in the future. Second, while adhering to the socialized social security system, we will take active moves to develop social welfare undertakings in a bid to protect the livelihood of senior citizens, disabled persons, poor families, people living in disaster areas, and other people who are entitled to receive special assistance. By mobilizing the force of all sectors in society—that is, by combining the efforts of the state, collective, and individuals—we will gradually develop a social security system with different standards suitable to various kinds of people.

[Correspondent] What is your attitude toward life?

[Doje Cering] We should work hard. With all our efforts, we should carry forward the spirit of the willing ox. This is the spirit that has guided the civil affairs authorities. We should whole-heartedly serve people of all nationalities to live up to the party's and the people's expectations.

Recent Changes in Shanghai Broadcast Media

HK2904040493 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Apr 93 p 5

[Article by Dian Bo: "Radio Tuned Into People's Tastes"]

[Text] Competition among newspapers in Beijing is intense, evidenced by the arrays of broadsheets, tabloids and magazines on newsstands throughout the city.

Shanghai is experiencing a different media war—between radio and television stations.

The new Eastern Radio Station, for example, is revolutionizing China's conservative broadcasting format.

On-the-spot reporting and the involvement of listeners are the basic changes.

One day in January, for example, Shanghai was shrouded in thick fog. People became worried about the safety of their relatives on their way to and from work, especially in the tunnels under the Huangpu River. The Eastern Radio and Television Station sent reporters to the entrances of the tunnels, who broadcast constant updates on the situation, keeping families informed.

Ma Da, chairman of the Shanghai News Media Association, says she kept listening to the live coverage for more than an hour.

"It was really heart-warming. It was something old-style broadcasting could not do, when programmes were dictated by radio and television chiefs."

Listeners and viewers are now frequently invited to voice their opinions on almost every topic.

Shanghai residents, for instance, use the Eastern TV Station's "Talking Show" to air their attitudes on subjects as diverse as traffic jams, intellectuals' moonlighting, school dinners, extra-marital affairs and Chinese marrying foreigners.

The mayor and vice-mayors of Shanghai are sometimes invited to the studios to discuss issues with citizens, often resulting in positive actions. When Vice-Mayor Xia Keqiang was a guest on Shanghai Radio's "talkback show," the public phoned in with valuable suggestions on how to ease the city's road congestion.

"People find they really become masters of radio and television," a Shanghai journalist says.

One Eastern Radio listener is Pan Ping, a young woman whose looks were destroyed by her ex-boyfriend when he

threw sulphuric acid into her face. She was on the verge of committing suicide until one night when she turned on the radio to hear an endearing voice asking: "Pan Ping, are you listening to us? Your misfortune arouses our sympathy. Now we present you a song and wish you an early recovery."

She had tuned into the station's "Accompany You Till Dawn" programme. Pan was greatly encouraged and managed to regain the self-confidence to go on living.

Chen Jiadong, an undergraduate at Shanghai's Tongji University, says: "In the past, whenever I turned on radio or television, my eyes and ears were jammed with news of various meetings in Beijing and locally, always described as 'a few days ago,' 'recently' or 'the day before.' Now things are changing. We hear and see news happening just minutes ago."

Ma Da says it is competition that has helped bring about the changes.

"In the past, long influenced by a centrally-planned economic system, radio and television, although in most people's homes, had not really been close to their hearts," Ma says.

Information has been in short supply and propaganda heavy, Ma says. The content has been monotonous and, to the average listener or viewer, the old-style news was not credible nor interesting and close enough.

Centralized management within the news media, over-staffing and an excessive egalitarian distribution were all to blame. Besides, the events covered were all pre-conceived. News reporting revolved around government meetings and conferences. Officials, reporters and editors were content with meeting their work quotas and never ventured beyond "political limits," says Ma.

"Naturally, a static news media system, which was slow to respond to hot social problems and indifferent to issues people were really concerned about, had been shaped."

Now, in the context of a market-economy, only competition can invigorate and enhance the quality of broadcasting personnel and eventually develop the Chinese news media, Ma says.

Some listeners and viewers still complain about the unsatisfactory performance of announcers and anchor people. One Shanghai citizen, Yang Shao, says: "There is still much room for them to improve their knowledge, manners and professionalism."

Customs Training Staff To Stop Counterfeiters

HK0105050493 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
1 May 93 p 3

[Report by staff reporter: "Crackdown on Fake Currency"]

[Text] Chinese customs authorities are training staff to crack down on money counterfeiters, a rarely-seen crime on the mainland a decade ago.

The General Administration of Customs has opened a special training course for officers aimed at curbing trade in fake money, particularly in the import and export business, an official said.

More than 80 customs officers selected from the mainland's local customs have already mastered some basic skills in distinguishing real money, especially hard currencies, from possible counterfeited ones that might be passed at customs inspection posts across the country.

"During a week-long training course, they not only learned to use some of the world's advanced technology for identifying counterfeit money made by a few money-making rings, but also took emergency measures to prevent fake money from further spreading," the administration's officer said.

The trained customs' officers, the administration expects, will play a significant role in tightening the government's control over the rising cases of money counterfeiting.

The mainland police and customs officers have uncovered several major serious cases of money-counterfeiting so far this year, an administration source said, adding "such crime used to be rare on the mainland but it has risen rapidly over the past few years."

"We are very concerned with this and taking measures to hit hard at it, particularly, some well-organized money-counterfeiting rings," the source said.

Bureau Uncovers Disease Carrying 'Travellers'

HK3004031093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
30 Apr 93 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia: "Risky Travellers Found by Bureau"]

[Text] The Beijing Health and Quarantine Bureau has discovered more than 700 carriers of epidemic diseases and uncovered 90 HIV-positive travelers in the past five years.

Over 5,000 batches of imported blood and biological products as well as some 8,000 containers were quarantined.

Substandard food imports totalled some 20 million yuan (about \$3.5 million).

Yesterday, Beijing's Capital Airport Health and Quarantine Bureau opened.

Qu Xulu, who is in charge of the National Health Quarantine Institute, said at the launching that airport quarantine, which was at the country's gateway, must be strengthened to protect people's health and to serve China's economic and social developments.

He said that since 1985, 962 HIV-positive cases had been reported in China, of which 282 had been discovered at border-crossings and 192 at airports.

Qu said quarantine stations across China had successfully prevented some diseases such as cholera and syphilis from entering the country.

The Capital Airport bureau was set up by the Ministry of Public Health and is administered by the Beijing Health and Quarantine Bureau.

The new bureau will check passengers, containers and vehicles.

It will also inspect environmental conditions and food quality both at the airport and inside aircraft.

State Council Studies Schistosomiasis Report

OW3004012793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Wuhan, April 30 (XINHUA)—The eight counties undertaking a pilot program for the control of snail fever in China have registered substantial drops in the infectious rate during the past year, according to a meeting held by the State Council today.

A survey showed that the infection rate dropped by 23 percent, the acute by 86 percent, advanced cases by 14 percent and snail affected areas were down nearly 5 percent compared to that in 1991. The survey was made by the ministries of public health, agriculture and water resources.

Cases of snail fever in Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jiangsu and Anhui provinces account for 90 percent of the national total. In order to accelerate the pace of eliminating snail fever, the State Council decided in late 1991 that the ministries of public health, agriculture and water resources and the five provinces each designate a pilot county for the control of snail fever.

The pilot control project has been carried out in Yingcheng, Jiangling, Qianjiang, Gaoyou, Anxiang, Yiyang, Pengze and Qingyang counties. Local governments and the relevant departments worked out a program, increased investment in the control of snail fever, mobilized people in all walks of life to participate in the project and strengthened publicity and health education.

The eight counties have organized snail fever control training stations which have helped 90 percent of people aged between seven and 55 become aware of prevention and treatment of the disease.

The localities have also raised the qualifications of medical workers, formulated a series of measures on improving the elimination of snails and treatment of the disease, water resources and rural sanitation, and converted some paddy fields to suit to upland crops so as to eliminate snails.

Military

Jiang Zemin Stresses Military Science at Academy

OW3004165793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, inspected the Academy of Military Sciences today, where he made a speech after listening to a report and conducting an on-the-spot inspection.

With the spring in full swing, Beijing is full of life everywhere. At 0900 [0100 GMT], Jiang Zemin arrived at the academy's administrative building, shaking hands with leading comrades who were waiting for him there.

Then, inside the conference room, he listened to a report by Zhao Nanqi, commandant of the academy, on emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts in achieving unity in the guiding ideology for research of military science, restructuring the orientation and focus of research, deepening the reform of research management system, and planning research of military sciences throughout the Army. As he listened, Chairman Jiang took notes and paused to ask questions occasionally.

After listening to reports by leading comrades of the academy, Chairman Jiang Zemin made an important speech. He stressed: Research in military sciences should be closely linked to modern warfare and to the actual building of our Army. We should concentrate on the study of practical problems on the "main front." Meanwhile, we should also make a success of studies of basic topics. Appropriate manpower should be assigned for the study of practical problems and basic topics. We should take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's concept on army building in the new period as our guide and pay special attention to strengthening the study of military sciences by commanders under modern conditions. In studying military sciences, we should not only study rudimentary or ordinary knowledge, but should pay more attention to studying profound and advanced knowledge to effectively raise the educational level and quality of military cadres.

Chairman Jiang stressed: To preserve the fine tradition of our Army, all military units must preserve the fine tradition of the Red Army. We should strengthen our mind, using advanced ideology and scientific methods to resist the corrosive effects of decadent things.

The party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have consistently attached importance to the research of military sciences and the improvement of the academy of military sciences. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping inspected the academy and wrote an inscription for it. In 1990, Jiang Zemin inspected the academy, listened to a report, and wrote inscriptions for the academy and the China Society of Military Sciences.

Over the past few years, the academy has made numerous achievements in scientific research, provided valuable consultations and suggestions to facilitate policy making by the Central Military Commission and the General Staff Department, and played a role in providing theoretical guidance for modernizing national defense and the Army. These achievements have been strongly affirmed by Comrade Jiang Zemin.

Afterwards, Jiang Zemin visited classrooms of the strategic research department and campaigns and tactics department, where he exchanged greetings with researchers, inquired about their projects, and gave instructions. Later, he met with groups of retired and separated academy leaders, as well as leading cadres at the above the division level, and had pictures taken with them.

Jiang Chunyun Addresses Shandong Military Review

SK0205010493 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Excerpt] On the morning of 30 April, it was raining slightly in Jinan, the spring city. At the Jinan People's Armed Police Commanding School, where red flags were fluttering, some 2,000 officers and soldiers of the Shandong People's Armed Police Force, in spite of the rain, staged a ceremonious military review and military training performance to report to the party and the people on the results in strengthening the police.

Leading comrades of Shandong Province, the Jinan Military Region, the Shandong Provincial Military District, and Jinan city, including Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Ma Zhongcai, Li Chunting, Li Zhen, Lu Maozeng, Wang Huaiyuan, Han Xikai, Sun Shuyi, Zhang Rui Feng, Wang Jiangong, Wu Aiyang, Wang Yuxi, Yan Zhuo, Li Huili, Yi Yuanqiu, Han Yonglu, Yu Peigao, Han Bangju, and Xie Yutang, attended the occasion in spite of the rain.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the people throughout the province, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, extended cordial greetings and lofty regards to all officers and soldiers and the vast numbers of commanders and fighters of the provincial people's armed police force who were attending the parade and the performance.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun spoke highly of the work of the Shandong Provincial People's Armed Police Force. He said: The Shandong Provincial People's Armed Police Force has wholeheartedly performed its duties and worked hard by centering on maintaining patrols and dealing with eventualities, and has satisfactorily fulfilled the tasks for maintaining patrols, dealing with eventualities, dealing with emergencies, and providing disaster relief, thus making great contributions to safeguarding Shandong's social stability and economic development. Practice shows that the province's people's

armed police force is a well-trained and politically strong contingent; that is equal to the most formidable tasks and is loyal to the party and the people.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out: As the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, the people's armed police force shoulders an important and glorious historical mission. The provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial people's armed police force have persistently armed the minds of all officers and soldiers of the armed police force with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, have further strengthened their consciousness and steadfastness in defending the party's basic line, and have enabled them to always obey what the party says and to maintain political competence. At the same time, they should realistically attend to the patrols, training, and management of the people's armed police force and should improve the quality of officers and soldiers so that they will serve as competent guards, will outstandingly shoulder the sacred mission of safeguarding the security of the state and the stability of society, and will make new and even greater contributions to the province's reform, opening, and economic construction. [passage omitted]

Economic & Agricultural

China Tightens Credit To Curb Inflation

HK0305073293 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
3 May 93 p 8

[By staff reporter Wang Chien (3769 0494): "Mainland China Takes Measures To Curb Inflation: Various Departments Comprehensively Tighten Credit"]

[Text] Zhao Haikuan, director of the Finance Research Institute of the People's Bank of China, recently said: In order to prevent further price hikes and economic overheating, Beijing decided to intensify macroeconomic control, especially control over the general amount of credit. Zhao Haikuan pointed out: Although the issuance of currency and the condition of inflation remain at a controllable level, the trend of inflation is dangerous. In particular, in March 1993, the level of savings kept by residents in the banks throughout the country fell, and this was a worrying signal.

He stressed: Recently, the central authorities in Beijing have indeed increased the intensity of macroeconomic control in order to prevent economic overheating. If such measures are now adopted and if the economy is allowed to grow too rapidly, runaway inflation will eventually appear. In those circumstances, the economic control will be greatly intensified. More haste, less speed.

Zhao Haikuan said: Even if measures are now adopted to control the scale of economic development, it will still take some time to achieve expected results. However, for a short time to come, there will not be a situation of full-scale inflation in China.

He said: At present, there are two opinions in the economic circles in Beijing. One opinion holds that the current situation of inflation should be taken seriously. The other holds that China's current economic condition is not overheated and that the economy can support the current growth rate. Most people hold the first opinion.

Reportedly, in the second half of last year, China's economy grew sharply. In early 1993, China quietly tightened the monetary policy in order to check the expansion of credit investment.

According to sources, the Chinese top leadership recently decided to increase the intensity of credit control and change the "outwardly relaxed, inwardly tight" pattern into the "both outwardly and inwardly tight" pattern. Some people in economic circles pointed out that after this policy is carried out from top to bottom in various localities of China, China's economic growth will slow down, but inflation will remain at the current level for a certain period.

Reportedly, China's average national price index in the first quarter of this year was 8.6 percent higher than that in the same period of last year. The residents' consumption index in 35 major cities rose by 15.7 percent and reached the highest level since 1989.

Trade Minister Sets Five Economic Targets

HK0305073493 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1139 GMT 17 Apr 93

[By Zhao Jian (6392 0256)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Wu Yi, minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, said today: "The year 1992 was a year in which China reaped a good foreign trade harvest and its import and export trade ranked 11th in the world. These were amazing achievements. A new task facing us is how to scale a new height and to turn China as soon as possible into a big trade power worthy of the name."

Wu Yi authorized her assistant to read her written speech at a news briefing for "500 Chinese enterprises registering the biggest import and export volumes in 1992" held today, because she was unable to attend.

In her written speech, Wu Yi pointed out that efforts should be made in the following five points to fulfill the targets of endeavor:

First, foreign economic and trade legislation should be expedited so that China will develop toward legal systematization in foreign economic and trade work. She added: The socialist market economy is an economy under the legal system. Now the draft of the "Foreign Trade Law" has been basically completed and should be submitted to the National People's Congress Standing

Committee for examination as soon as possible. The "Antisubsidy Law" and "Antidumping Law" are also being drafted.

Second, the export commodity mix should be adjusted as soon as possible. This includes improving export commodity quality and upgrading export commodities; increasing the export percentage of electrical machinery products and full sets of equipment; changing the existing light type of export commodity structure; and gradually increasing exports of commodities comprising high technology and high additional values to upgrade our export commodities by a wide margin.

Third, enterprise operational mechanisms should be transformed and the competitiveness of all kinds of foreign trade enterprises should be strengthened in domestic and international markets. On the basis of unanimous economic interests, integration should be promoted between industry and trade, between economy and trade, between agriculture and trade, and between technology and trade to embark on the road of "big economy and trade." The establishment of enterprise groups with trade-industry (science-technology) integration should be encouraged so that they will gradually assume an enterprise nature and realize conglomeration and internationalization.

Fourth, the strategy of "winning by quality" should continue to be implemented. There is a need to strengthen the concept that "export commodity quality is the lifeblood of foreign trade." Wu Yi demanded that all enterprises with import and export operational power should regard export commodity quality as a matter of primary importance and that everyone should try to become a model in "curbing counterfeit products." She stressed: "Counterfeits and bad commodities absolutely should not be allowed to go out of the country."

The fifth point Wu Yi mentioned in her written speech was further implementing the market diversification strategy. She said: In the course of consolidating and developing traditional markets with the United States, Japan, West Europe, and Hong Kong, we should make efforts to explore new markets in the Commonwealth of Independent States, East Europe, ASEAN, the Middle East, Latin America, Africa, and other regions.

Wu Yi related: There are now more than 4,000 foreign trade and industry-trade enterprises in China. The more than 100 prefectural- and city-level comprehensive foreign trade companies approved last year enjoy import and export operational power. We have granted foreign-related operational power to 100 scientific research institutes and offices and allowed more than 1,000 large and medium-sized productive enterprises to engage in foreign trade. With the large numbers of border trade and local trade companies and the 30,000 joint venture enterprises, cooperative enterprises, and wholly owned enterprises which have gone into operation, a situation of 10,000 horses galloping ahead has taken shape in China's foreign trade.

Wu Yi hoped that everyone will seize this opportunity, usher in a challenge, and work hard to turn China into one of the world top 10 trade powers as soon as possible.

Report Characterizes Foreign-Invested Firms

HK0305055893 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0501 GMT 17 Apr 93

["Roundup" by reporter Li Zongbo (2621 1350 0590)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—After Deng Xiaoping made some comments during his south China tour in early 1992, local governments all over the country set about adopting positive measures for absorbing foreign investments and stepped up promotion activities conducted abroad aimed at inviting investments and attracting capital. As a result, the utilization of foreign capital was upgraded and foreign-invested enterprises gained unprecedented development. The following six marked characteristics were observed:

—Foreign investment increased by a big margin. In 1992, China approved the founding of the largest number of foreign-invested enterprises since the beginning of the reform and opening up. Throughout the year, a total of 48,858 foreign-invested projects were approved, involving \$58.1 billion of contractual foreign input, equalling the total number of foreign-invested projects and the total amount of capital put in over the past 13 years after reform and opening up began. The actual input by foreign investors was \$11 billion.

—The geographical distribution of foreign investments started to show a tendency of gradual extension from the coast to the inland. Though the focus of investment remains in coastal areas, the growth of investment in inland areas significantly accelerated. In 1992, coastal provinces and municipalities approved over 36,000 foreign-invested projects, involving more than \$50 billion of contractual foreign input, up 259 percent and 406 percent respectively compared to the previous year. Inland provinces and regions approved over 10,000 foreign-invested projects, involving over \$7 billion of contractual foreign input, up 333 percent and 621 percent respectively over the previous year. Their growth rate was higher than that of coastal provinces and municipalities.

—The structural optimization of foreign investment was furthered. In 1992, foreign investors invested in a batch of major projects in the categories of basic facilities, communication, energy, and raw materials industry, such as Guangzhou Zhu Jiang Electric Power Company Limited (total investment being 2.07 billion yuan), Guanghe Electric Power Company Limited (total investment of 8.88 billion yuan), and Jinwen Railway Development Company Limited (total investment of \$172 million). There were also foreign investment in capital-intensive or technology-intensive projects. Foreign investment in tertiary

industry also grew significantly. Throughout the year, the setting up of 25 foreign-invested financial institutions, three accountancy firms, one insurance company, over 400 real estate projects, and five commercial retail projects was approved. Other projects included those providing consultancy and information services.

—More and more big multinational companies of international renown are making investments in China. With China's investment environment improving, big multinational companies around the world are making gradual readjustments to their overseas investment strategies and regard China as an important investment zone. Germany's Lufthansa, Holland's Philips, IBM and Motorola of the United States, and Japan's Matsushita are continuing to increase their investments, and some of them have made long and medium-term plans.

—New modes of foreign investment have developed. Foreign-invested joint-stock companies, which have been growing rapidly over the past few years, are a new form of foreign investment. By the end of 1992, the number of foreign-invested joint-stock companies exceeded 20, and 18 companies engaged in the transaction of special renminbi shares (i.e. B shares) in Shenzhen and Shanghai stock exchanges.

—Exportation by foreign-invested enterprises increased by a big margin. In 1992, the volume of exports produced or operated by foreign-invested enterprises set a record high in the entire period of the reform and opening up, reaching \$17.36 billion, accounting for 20.4 percent of the total national export volume, up 44 percent compared to the previous year.

New Securities Law To Restrict Insider Trading

HK0105051093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 May 93 p 1

[Report by Kent Chen]

[Text] China is clamping down on illicit insider dealing on its emerging stock markets under a new securities law being drafted in Beijing.

The major step towards cleaning up stock market trading activity in Shanghai and Shenzhen follows advice given to Beijing experts by Hong Kong stock market regulators earlier this year.

Securities industry authorities in Beijing plan to place a ban on securities trading by share trading watchdog staff and party cadres.

The legislation, now in its fifth draft, is expected to go before the Chinese Parliament this summer and follows a consultative trip by experts to Hong Kong in the spring.

The experts were chosen to look into insider dealing problems and draft China's first nationwide securities regulation law by China's National People's Congress last year.

In Hong Kong, brokers suggested the successful inclusion of anti-insider trading clauses into securities law marked a major stride forward in the development of mainland China stock market regulation.

Expert Beijing University economist Professor Li Yining is expecting the legislation to become law next year.

He said in Beijing yesterday: "Personnel who are involved in the supervision and operation of the securities market, either directly or indirectly, will not be allowed to trade stocks.

"The previous version (of the legislation) did not have such an explicit clause."

Problems linked to insider trading were pointed out to the Beijing experts during their visit to Hong Kong.

"We agreed that there would be a lot of problems if we did not have a clear-cut stipulation," said Professor Li.

"We would rather have a tougher law at the beginning of the development of the securities market, and then gradually relax if it is suitable."

Principles for Stock Market Management Discussed

HK3004132093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1133 GMT 11 Apr 93

[By reporter Zeng Liming (2582 0448 2494)]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In today's ZHONGGUO ZHENGQUAN BAO [CHINA SECURITIES NEWSPAPER], Liu Hongru, chairman of the China Securities Supervision Committee, expounds on China's principles for strengthening management of its stock market.

Liu Hongru says: China is now adopting a policy of giving priority to indirect finance (through loans provided by financial organs) while making direct finance (through the securities market) subsidiary in reform of its financial structure and a policy of giving priority to bonds while making stock subsidiary in the securities market. This conforms to China's national conditions. Our practical experience and the development of the situation show that it is necessary to appropriately increase the proportion of the two subsidiaries—direct finance and stock and accelerate development of the securities market, especially the stock market.

On the question of how to uphold the principle of making public ownership the main body of the economy and how to take a correct approach to the preserved and increased value of state-owned stocks, Liu Hongru says: In the experiment on joint-stock enterprises, all the

enterprises concerned with state security and the most advanced technologies for national defense, the projects concerning development of rare metals, which are of strategic significance, and all trades and enterprises whose products are monopolized by the state should continue to be managed by the state. The state-owned stocks of the energy, communications, and telecommunications enterprises, which are the main projects for development according to the state's industrial policy and which have a comparatively stronger state monopoly nature, should be at the shareholding level in the course of experiment on the joint-stock system. At the same time, it is also clearly stipulated by relevant regulations that the number of stocks held by any natural person should not exceed five per thousand of the total number of stocks of the enterprise. Liu emphasizes that what needs to be studied at present is how to implement the principle of making state-owned stocks the main body. Originally, the purpose of prohibiting state-owned stocks from entering the market was to prevent the weakening of such stocks. But in practice, this is detrimental to increasing their returns and to the stability and development of the market. This is another question for us to study.

Liu Hongru emphasizes the necessity of upholding the principle of being "open, fair, and impartial" in the market so that there can be a high degree of transparency in the issuance and exchange of stocks and so that the interests of the vast numbers of investors can be effectively protected and malpractices and corruption in stock exchange can be prevented. He proposes that it is first necessary to disclose all necessary information to the public, including the status of the enterprises, the market situation, and the requirements of supervision and laws. Second, it is necessary to increase transparency in the issuance of stocks. No limits should be set on the number of application forms to be issued for new shares, and the percentage of people eligible for the purchase of new shares should not be promulgated [as published]. There should not be any additional charges except for the cost of the forms. The issuance should be made entirely open so that the phenomenon of large numbers of people lining up for the purchase of new shares or rushing to purchase may not be repeated and social stability may not be affected. It is necessary to strengthen supervision and management of stock exchange so that insider trading and control by a small number of people can be prevented and a fair and highly efficient operation can be ensured. Some people have proposed setting up a "stabilization fund" to "prop up the market." This cannot be considered. What the government should do is consolidate the market mechanism in accordance with relevant laws and regulations so that disastrous stock plunges can be prevented.

Referring to the management of organs engaging in the securities business, Liu Hongru holds that there are mainly three problems to resolve. First, such organs should be developed in light of the need in the market rather than being developed blindly. Second, it is necessary to encourage fair competition between them and

stop any kind of destructive competition, such as using monopoly power to establish operational organs by unfair means and drawing over customers by means of bank loans in order to compete with others. Third, it is necessary to exercise strict management over the businesses run exclusively by such organs and prevent expansion of securities business by blindly relying on bank loans so that control of money supply may not be lost and false stock market information may be prevented. He says: At present, it is necessary to increase the quality of securities personnel and work out strict regulations and systems for the securities market and various relevant businesses so that the organs doing securities business can carry out their activities according to laws and regulations.

Economist Li Yining on Invigorating Stock Markets

HK0305033593 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0920 GMT 15 Apr 93

[By Xie Zhuan (6200 9449)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—On a public occasion in Beijing several days ago, noted Chinese economist Li Yining suggested allowing ordinary Chinese to purchase B shares with foreign currencies. He also suggested: It is not enough to have only two securities exchanges in China and conditions should be created for the establishment of a third exchange to speedily invigorate the Chinese stock markets.

In Li's view, although there have been some problems to date with regard to China's joint-stock system, such as the nonstandardized practice of issuing staff and internal shares, it is still normal as a whole. What should we do to consolidate and develop Chinese stock markets? The first step is to invigorate the existing stock markets. He pointed out: At present, state-owned shares cannot be listed; individuals only have a limited amount of shares; according to regulations, staff and internal shares cannot be bought or sold within three years; and shares owned by legal persons can only be exchanged among legal persons. All these have made it impossible to enliven the Chinese stock markets. Li suggested that money deriving from the transfer of state-owned shares can be used to set up new enterprises and make new investments. From a long-term point of view, all shares with enterprises as legal persons should be regarded as individual shares, while state shares should be regarded as shares with the state as a legal person and can be bought or sold by investment companies or holding companies. In his view, a satisfactory resolution of this issue will enliven the movements of stock markets.

Moreover, Li suggested allowing ordinary Chinese to purchase B shares with foreign currency. In his view, ordinary people in China have a lot of foreign currency. If they are allowed to buy B shares, it is believed that the B share market will be brisk in no time and that the aim

of absorbing foreign currency can be achieved. Li emphasized that there are only advantages and no disadvantages in allowing ordinary people in China to buy B shares.

Moreover, Li suggested that China should create conditions for opening up a third stock transactions center. He said that after considering various economic development areas, he recommended that the third stock transactions center be set up in Wuhan. As he saw it, with the Three-Gorges project soon to be started, the capital needed for this huge project will be enormous. This can be raised through investment funds and bonds. If a stock transactions center is set up in Wuhan, the aforesaid monetary activities can be launched there and this will also boost economic growth in central China.

Vice Minister Discusses Economic Restructuring

OW3004065193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—China will step up the restructuring of its economy in line with the amendments to the constitution adopted earlier this year, according to a senior official.

The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" [RENMIN RIBAO] today quoted Hong Hu, deputy minister of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, as saying that since China began to pursue the policy of reform and opening to the outside world in 1979, the market "has been playing an increasingly greater role in regulating the nation's economy," while areas subject to central planning have been diminishing substantially.

Hong said the market mechanism has also assumed an increasingly important role in promoting the rational allocation of resources and invigorating the national economy.

In accordance with these changes, one article of the amendments stipulates that the state practices a "socialist market economy."

According to Hong, both the market economy and the planned economy are means to regulate economic activity, are forms of allocation of resources and are economic operational mechanisms. They do not belong to the sphere of basic social systems.

The market economy China is practicing is one which is linked to the basic socialist system, and in which the public ownership of means of production and the distribution principle of "to each according to his work" play a dominant role, while other economic sectors and forms of distribution play supplementary roles.

Hong said state planning remains one of the important means to macro-regulate the economy.

Other articles of the amendments stimulate that state-owned businesses should enjoy full autonomy in operation and assume full responsibility for their profits, losses and development.

He said the amendments will help speed up the restructuring of state-owned firms, help change their operational mechanism and government functions, and help make them more vigorous.

Since the market economy is a law-managed economy, he said, its establishment and perfection require legal standards, guidance, restraints and guarantees.

"The process of deepening China's economic restructuring is one of perfecting its socialist legal system," he said.

The stipulation in the amendments that the state shall improve economic legislation meets the need for establishing and improving the socialist market economy, and for deepening economic reform.

"Reform requires prompt enactment of economic laws, while the enactment of economic laws will help accelerate reform," Hong said.

New Domestic Trade Ministry Begins Operations

OW2904155393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—China's newly-established Ministry of Domestic Trade, based on the former Ministries of Commerce and of Materials and Equipment, officially came into being today.

Zhang Haoruo, the new minister, said the establishment of the ministry puts an end to the long separation of materials for living needs and capital goods and will help the formation of a unified market nationwide.

The paramount task of the ministry, the minister said, is to develop a unified commodity market and invigorate nationwide circulation by means of an overall plan and macro control.

The minister stressed that streamlining, separation of government administration from enterprise management and high efficiency were the key principles pursued in setting up the ministry.

According to him, only half the more 2,000 staff members in the former ministries will remain. The original 42 administrative bureaus attached to them will also be cut by half.

Statistics Show Transportation 'Still Big Problem'

HK0205042093 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 2-8 May 93 p 8

[Report by Song Ning: "Transport Still Big Problem"]

[Text] Insufficient transport capacity continues to be a major drag on China's economic growth. This year the transportation system once again failed to keep pace with the country's high industrial growth.

Both freight and passenger transport volume dropped in the first three months of this year as the transport capacity was overloaded and demand remained high.

Total freight volume during the January-March period reached 642 million tons, 1.4 percent less than the corresponding period last year. Passenger volume, 1.3 billion persons, dropped by 61.3 percent, according to the State Statistics Bureau.

Despite heavy spending on port, airport and railway facilities in recent years, the country's transport capacity expanded slowly. Transportation bottlenecks still plague the Chinese economic system.

Industrial production, however, grew by 22.4 percent during the period, which required parallel expansion in the transport capacity for raw materials, products and business travel.

This year, airports, railway stations and ports, especially those in coastal provinces, were jammed with passengers and cargo.

A 70-per-cent rise in capital construction spending in the first three months of this year also put additional pressure on the country's transportation facilities.

Analysts said the slow development of the transportation network may drag down the country's plans for high economic growth.

Railways, the largest transportation sector in China, moved 372 million tons of freight during the first quarter of this year, down 0.5 percent. Truck freight dropped by 8.8 percent to 128 million tons.

Ships carried 143 million tons of cargo, a rise of 3.8 percent, and air cargo volume rose by 20.8 percent to arrive at 132,000 tons.

During the first three months this year, 263 million persons travelled by train, up 6.7 percent; 1.03 billion persons by bus, down 9.4 percent; 48 million persons by ship, down 2 percent; and 5.95 million by plane, up about 25 percent.

Coastal ports handled a total of 145 million tons of cargo during the first three months of this year, up 9.3 percent.

Freight turnover, which indicates transport efficiency, was 0.9 percent down on the first three months last year. The turnover stood at 592.1 billion ton/kilometres.

The railway freight turnover was 279.5 billion ton/kilometres, down 0.3 percent; that of trucks was 7.1 billion ton/kilometres, down 17 percent; that of shipping was 305.2 billion ton/kilometres, down 1.46 percent; and that of air transport was 319 million ton/kilometres, up 26.5 percent.

Passenger transport turnover, however, grew by 4 percent to reach 145.6 billion person/kilometres. The railway transport turnover was 88.7 billion person/kilometres, up 11.4 percent; while that for buses was 52.2 billion person/kilometres, down 7.1 percent; shipping 4.7 billion person/kilometres, down 12.2 percent; and planes was 8.7 billion person/kilometres, up 26.5 percent.

Government To Increase Airport Capacity in Southwest

HK0205064793 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 2-8 May 93 p 1

[Report by Wu Yunhe: "Southwest To Triple Airport Capacity"]

[Text] China will spend heavily in the next seven years to triple civil aviation capacity in its landlocked and under-developed Southwest.

Huang Xiancheng, deputy director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China for the Southwest Region, said the central and local governments are expected to invest at least 5 to 6 billion yuan (\$862 million to \$1 billion) in building new airports and expanding old ones.

"A programme worked out by the Chinese Government shows an increase of at least 29 new airports for non-military transport in the Southwestern areas by 2000," Huang told Business Weekly.

The new airports are expected to be built in the Tibet Autonomous Region and the provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan (see map).

Huang indicated that because the government's resources are limited, expenditures would be guided by thrift.

Much of the construction, which will take advantage of local engineering troops, will revolve around airstrips already in use by small propeller planes and fighters.

Existing airport facilities such as runways, radio and radar navigation systems, and passenger lounges and waiting rooms will be upgraded.

Since most of the airports will have short runways, they will be able to serve only small planes. The economies in the Southwest cannot afford to support many international airports.

But new airports in Gonggar, Kunming, Longdongbao, Chengdu and Chongqing will be able to accommodate large airliners like Boeing 757s and 747s and those made by Airbus. Huang said these cities' economies are healthier, and more foreign visitors are expected.

Transportation capacity, a longtime constraint on the regions' economy, is expected to triple with completion of the mammoth programme.

The government has approved the programme as an impetus to the economies of the Southwest, Huang said.

Besides opening the region to more investment, the new airports are also expected to promote political and cultural development.

Although China allowed civil airlines to raise domestic ticket prices an average of 20 percent at the beginning of this year, the aviation industry still has trouble meeting the swelling demand.

Of the new airports, three will be built in Tibet: in Gonggar near Lhasa, in Bamda in eastern Tibet, and in Xigaze in the south.

Construction in Tibet will cost an estimated 500 million yuan (\$86.2 million). The money will come directly from the central government.

In Yunnan, nine new airports are expected.

These airports will be in Kunming, Jinghong, Mangshi, Simao, Baoshan, Lijiang, Dali and Zhaotong, and Diqing.

In Guizhou, four new airports will be built in Longdongbao (Guiyang), Xinyi, Anxun, and Zunyi.

Huang said Sichuan Province has been given priority in airport development because its economy is more advanced and needs better transportation services.

He said at least 13 airports are to be built there in the next seven years: in Chengdu, Chongqing, Daxian, Xichang, Langchong, Wanxian, Qianjiang, Yibin, Luzhou, Guangyuan, Guanghan, Xinduqiao, and Jiuzhaigou.

At least 4.5 billion yuan (\$776 million) will be needed to build the 26 airports in Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan provinces. Money will come from the central and local governments, and bank loans.

Half of the new airports are expected to be finished by the end of 1995, doubling the area's transportation capacity.

Huang said the Southwest will also need a large number of big airliners as its passenger and freight network expands.

Only 60 passenger planes are now in service in the Southwest, including 10 Boeing 757s, 30 Boeing 737s, 10 Soviet-made Tu-154s, and 10 Chinese-made Yun-7 propeller planes.

Aviation Official Sees Increase in Aircraft Imports

HK0205075293 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 2-8 May 93 p 1

[Report by Wang Yong: "Aircraft Orders To Take Off—Demand Forecast at More Than 40 Planes a Year"]

[Text] China's aircraft imports are expected to spiral up in the wake of sustained growth in air transportation volume.

A senior official with the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) said the country's domestic passenger and freight transport will grow by 20 percent in the coming years.

That compares with a 9-per-cent growth forecast for the country's gross national product.

"Therefore China has to buy at least 40 aircraft each year," says Ye Yigan, president of the China Aviation Supplies Corporation (CASC), which virtually monopolizes the country's aircraft import business.

The bulk of the aircraft will be passenger jets with 150-seat- plus capacity, he added in an interview with *Business Weekly*.

The Boeing Company of the United States has promised to deliver 47 jets to China this year.

China imports an average of \$1.6 billion worth of aircraft a year.

"I believe China will purchase more this year than in 1992, when domestic passenger and freight transport volumes jumped by 28 percent over 1991," Ye says.

The buoyant Chinese civil aviation market poses a sharp contrast to the dismal international landscape.

"We keep placing new orders, while many countries are cancelling import contracts," Ye says.

China's air transportation volume have soared by an average 30 percent over the past years, fueling a high demand for aircraft imports.

"Despite hectic imports since 1978, it's still far from meeting the ever-growing civil aviation market," Ye points out.

China seldom bought planes before 1978 when it followed a buy-at-home policy.

The 150-seat Boeing-737 jets are much sought after by Chinese customers, especially local airlines.

Ye explains most Chinese local airports cannot handle larger aircraft.

But that doesn't bar China from buying jets with more than 200 seats, which are needed for international and long-distance home flights.

"We need different types of planes with various capacities," Ye says.

Besides the sizable Boeing jets, China has for the first time ordered Holland's Fokker-100 valued at some \$300 million.

Germany has recently sold 12 Airbuses to China for \$1 billion.

"We are in contact with the world's major aircraft manufacturers to ensure reasonable prices," Ye says.

Holland, Germany, Sweden and Ireland are all eager to penetrate the Chinese aviation market.

China's decentralization of civil aviation has allowed many local airlines access to the world's manufacturers of medium- and short-range aircraft.

The ballooning demand for aircraft imports has engendered a nationwide boom of airport construction and renovation.

Ye says the CAAC will increase imports of ground facilities, navigation and air control equipment.

His corporation, China's largest aviation supplies importer, which was established in 1980, has bought more than \$10 billion in equipment from overseas.

Ye says China has also leased many aircraft to ease the domestic fund shortage.

CAAC has rented at least 39 planes from GPA, the world's largest aircraft lessor.

But Ye says his corporation has enough foreign exchange for considerable imports in the years to come due to the sound performance of CAAC.

Foreign aircraft manufacturers, sizing up the great potential of China's aviation market, are gearing up for joint venture production of planes in China.

Apart from the U.S. McDonnell Douglas' joint venture in Shanghai, Sweden's Saab-Scania is negotiating with the Xian Aircraft Corporation.

"We support these joint ventures, but we hope their products are more competitive in prices than their foreign rivals," Ye says.

Oil Pipelines Cover 14 Provinces, Regions

HK0305022293 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0541 GMT 17 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The oil pipelining network China has completed so far traverses 14 provinces and regions and is over 16,700 km in total length. Of the 140 million metric tons of crude oil produced in China last year, 80 million were sent from oil fields to ports and refineries through the pipelines.

Compared to railway, truck, and ship transportation, pipelines costs less, have big handling capacity, are safe and reliable, and take less time to construct. There are one of the advanced modes of transportation in today's world and varieties have increased, as now there are not only oil, but also gas, water-gas, and solids transfer pipelines.

The China Administration of Petroleum and Natural Gas was founded in 1973. Since the completion of the pipeline in northeast China from Daqing Oil Field to Qinhuangdao and Dalian, which is over 2,000 km in length, in the early 1970's, it has constructed the north-east oil pipeline network that links up the Daqing and Liaohu oil fields, the east China oil pipeline network that links up the Shengli and Zhongyuan oil fields, and the north China oil pipeline network with Dagang and North China oil fields as bases. It has also built long-distance oil pipes in Xinjiang, Qinghai, Tibet, and Inner Mongolia.

Today, China's annual pipeline capacity has reached 60 billion tonne-km and pipelines have become one of China's five major transport services. The oil pipeline from Qinghai to Lhasa is the one with the highest elevation in the world. The Yilan-Harbin coal gas pipeline, with a total investment of 1.1 billion yuan and a total length of 250 km, is the longest long-distance gas pipeline in Asia and the fourth longest in the world.

At present, arterial pipelines in the whole world have reached 2.3 million km and are growing at an annual rate of 40,000 km. China ranks among the first ten countries in the world with the longest pipelines. With the exploitation of the oil and gas in western China unfolding on a large scale, China's oil pipeline trade will gain even greater development in this century.

Cash Awards Given to 15 in Oil Industry

HK0105060693 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
1 May 93 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Chang Weimin: "15 Get Cash Awards for Aiding the Oil Industry"]

[Text] For the first time, China's oil industry yesterday awarded 15 science and technology professionals in Beijing each with tens of thousands of renminbi yuan for aiding oilfield operations.

The awards coincided with the fact that output at old oilfields in the country's eastern sectors is unstable, due to decades-long exploitation, while new fields in western areas are still under construction.

Gu Xinyi, a senior engineer with the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC), received 20,000 yuan (\$3,508) for his invention of a movable, self-positioned platform for offshore oil well drilling.

Gu said the award was "very encouraging."

CNPC has 330,000 science and technology professionals. The awardees were chosen from 85 candidates.

Observers paid attention to the amount of the award money, which was small in comparison to those given in China's coastal areas but seldom awarded in the country's national corporations, saying it signaled the industry's determination to reform its corporate operation in line with market economy principles.

Wang Zhiwu, director of Daqing, China's largest oilfield, was given the highest award of 30,000 yuan (\$5,263) for his remarkable work in stabilizing the old oilfield's output.

The oilfield, which has successfully kept its annual output above 50 million tons for 15 years, was awarded with 1 million yuan (\$175,000).

Unique techniques have been used in the oilfield, whose reserves have been exploited for more than 30 years.

Another two persons were given 20,000 yuan each and 11 received 15,000 (\$2,632) each. All the awardees are veterans who have served the industry for decades.

Wang Tao, CNPC's president, urged oilfields to take bold measures to promote technical progress.

"Human elements" should play a key role in progress. More professionals will be awarded money for their contributions to the industry, Wang said.

Science and technology achievements made by the awardees show that the industry now possesses as good expertise as Western oil firms do, Wang said.

At a rally to mark the awards, Wang said the industry will beef up science and technology development for its strategic plans.

He said CNPC will also establish a system to accelerate industrialization of science and technology research results.

The industry has to quicken oil exploration and development to support the booming national economy, Wang said.

The country's Gross National Product is expected to grow by 8 to 9 percent in the following three years, while the growth of oil production stays at 2 to 3 percent.

Wang said the industry will strive to realize the plan to discover 3.5 billion tons of oil and 17 billion cubic metres of gas during the 1991-95 period.

For this year, 140 million tons of oil are to be produced, compared with 138 million in 1992.

In 1995, oil production is expected to reach 145 million tons.

Wang announced at the rally that the 15th World Petroleum Congress, called the world's petroleum "Olympics," will be held in Beijing in 1997.

The industry will grasp opportunities to beef up science and technology exchanges and cooperation with the outside world, Wang said.

Guangzhou Radio Pays Song Royalties

OW3004014293 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese
11 Apr 93 p 3

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou by WEN HUI BAO reporter Nan Yin (0589 7299): "Guangzhou Radio Station First To Pay Royalties for Broadcast Works"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 Apr—Recently, a responsible person of the Guangzhou Radio Station [GRS] paid Chen Xiaoqi [7115 1420 1142], a famous song writer and composer from Guangdong, a lump sum royalty for airing his songs. This was the first time a broadcasting station in Mainland China had paid broadcast royalties to popular music writers or composers. There has long been an absence of effective protection for the copyrights of song writers and composers in the mainland music industry, thus giving rise to such abnormal practices as paying ridiculously low fees for a song. Early this year, the GRS, with a view to promoting creative musical works, began to sponsor public appraisals of "Top 10 Golden Songs of the New Guangzhou Music." The radio station set an industry-wide precedent by paying out broadcast royalties incurred during the past three months based on a rate of one yuan for every airing of the contesting songs. According to a GRS responsible person, this practice will continue throughout the year.

Survey Shows 'Moonlighting' Growing in Popularity

HK0105070693 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
1 May 93 p 3

[Report by staff reporter Wang Rong: "Moonlighting Becoming a Second Chance"]

[Text] Moonlighting is growing in popularity, particularly among professionals whose primary jobs do not pay as much as entrepreneurs are making in the new market economy, a new survey reports.

And, an appropriate guide is badly needed to steer the rising tide in the right direction, concluded a recent study by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on workers' moonlighting in Beijing, and Hebei, Jiangsu and Henan provinces.

Some figures given in the survey report, released last week, reveal how popular moonlighting is.

A Beijing company providing services related to all aspects of daily life received during its first four months more than 7,000 applications for part-time work at the company. More than half the applicants were teachers, engineers and technicians.

The survey found workers with thriving enterprises are less likely to take a second job than those with less profitable ones, especially in the construction industry.

A construction company in Pingdingshan, Henan Province, for instance, found two-thirds of its 4,800 staff

members had a second vocation, because the company had been losing money for years and workers often had nothing to do.

Conversely, two factories in the same city which guaranteed workers' annual income no less than 3,600 yuan each, reported only 3 percent of their workers taking a sideline.

The survey also found that 90 percent of the moonlighters chose to do business as their extra source of income, which could generate about 700 yuan (\$120) each month.

After business, preferred trades were the food and service industries, including such activities as baby-sitting, private nursing, domestic chores, tutoring, delivery and moving.

Most of the moonlighters in these trades were college students, teachers, doctors, officials and workers, according to the survey.

The way moonlighters earn their "second salary" varies.

Most set up a street-side stand or sell in flea markets. They order the goods for sale and either sell items themselves or with hired help.

The most common moonlighting activity among officials or intellectuals, however, is to serve as a middle-man. Using the advantage of their "first profession," or formal position, they may help enterprises by arranging advertisements in TV and press. Their profits are commissions which can run as high as 20 percent of the agreed deal.

Students and teachers prefer private tutoring, while engineers and technicians design projects outside the workplace.

The impetus for moonlighting among China's wage-earners, according to the survey, is the growing market economy.

It is an inevitable phenomenon in the fledgling market system, the survey noted.

Statistics note 40 percent of the country's specialists, totalling 4 million, report their skills are not fully utilized.

Labour authorities have found the average effective labour time within the officially set eight-hour working day is less than 50 percent in the State-owned firms, hence one-third of three employees is laid off short of being fired.

Conversely, some regions and rural firms are desperate for technicians and workers.

Another factor contributing to the booming of moonlighting, the survey stated, is the widening gap in incomes.

Problems have increased as moonlighting has grown, the biggest being "putting the cart before the horse," the survey stated.

Minister of Water Resources Inspects Tianjin

SK3004052293 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*
2300 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] On 29 April, Water Resources Minister Niu Maosheng came to Tianjin Municipality to inspect water resources work.

Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, studied this year's municipal water resources work together with Minister Niu Maosheng. Gao Dezhan pointed out: It is now necessary to enhance our understanding of the basic water resources work, strengthen maintenance and repair of key water resources projects and facilities, make early preparations for this year's antiflood work, take early action to prevent calamity, and do a better job in the municipal antiflood work.

According to a state Meteorological Department forecast, precipitation in the Hai He river valley will be fairly plentiful this year. With the coming of the rainy season, the municipality's flood period is approaching.

Accompanied by Vice Mayor Lu Huansheng and other leaders of the relevant municipal departments, Niu Maosheng inspected the No. 2 Sluice Gate of Hai He and the construction site of (Shangmatai) reservoir in Wuqing County.

Agriculture Minister on Raising Peasants' Incomes

HK2904070093 *Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*
in Chinese 1326 GMT 11 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Agriculture Minister Liu Jiang said: China must, on the basis of developing production, maintain a sustained and steady growth of peasants' per capita net income, at a rate higher than that of urban residents'

income increase. By the year 2000, the per capita net income of the peasants nationwide shall reach 1,200 yuan.

In an interview with a reporter, the new agriculture minister said: In the future, agricultural development will shift from focusing on tackling the shortage of total supply toward solving structural shortages. We will continue to increase input by a wide margin, strengthen the building of agriculture and improve agricultural infrastructure, rely more on modern scientific and technological achievements, further enhance the comprehensive production capacity of agriculture, and align it with the criteria of moderate prosperity. In the meantime, it is necessary to readjust the agricultural structure; develop high-yield, good-quality, and high-efficiency agriculture; increase the quantity and quality of agricultural products; enhance cost-effectiveness; and enable peasants to earn as much income as possible from the development of agricultural production.

Liu Jiang said: In the future, China should not only continue to do a good job in the development of macro-agriculture, but also make energetic efforts in developing rural secondary and tertiary industries, assimilating more surplus agricultural labor, and further rationalizing the division of labor between and the setup of urban and rural economies. This is an important way toward raising peasant income and achieving moderate prosperity in rural areas. Over 60 percent of the increase in the peasant per capita net income in the 1990's should be created by developing the secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas.

Liu Jiang said: It is necessary to take pains to lessen the burden on peasants and ensure a steady increase of peasants' real income. It is necessary to cultivate and develop the market system for agricultural and sideline products, create conditions for the commercialization of agricultural products and market orientation of agricultural operation, make possible a timely transformation of the products made by peasants into money, and coordinate production according to the changes in market demand to minimize losses to peasant interests in the circulation process. He said: In the future, we will also gradually establish an agricultural protection system that is in line with the requirements of market economy, and try to avoid big fluctuations in agricultural production.

East Region

Shandong Holds Trade Union Council Plenum

SK3004041093 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] The sixth enlarged plenum of the ninth provincial trade union council concluded on the morning of 29 April. During the plenum, (Liu Songren) was elected chairman of the provincial trade union council. It was decided at the plenum that the 10th congress of the Shandong Provincial Trade Union Council will be held in the third quarter of this year.

Jiang Chunyun Attends Ceremony

SK3004140393 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] The provincial trade union council ceremoniously sponsored a commendation meeting in the Nanjiao Guesthouse of Jinan on the afternoon of 29 April in honor of 100 advanced units and 501 advanced individuals who had made marked achievements in reform, opening up, and four modernizations. During the meeting, labor citations and medals were presented to the participating representatives who had made contributions to making the people wealthy and the province prosperous.

Attending the commendation meeting were leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee, including Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Ma Zhongcai, Li Zhen, Lu Maozeng, Chen Jianguo, and (Liu Songren); as well as leading comrades from the Air Force units under Jinan Military Region and the provincial military district, including Qu Jining, (Piao Xingchen), and Yi Yuanqiu.

(Liu Songren), member of the provincial party standing committee and chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided over the commendation meeting.

During the meeting Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's standing committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government. In his speech, he extended warm congratulations to the awarded advanced units and individuals and expressed festive greetings and lofty respect to the broad masses of cadres, staff members, and workers who are industriously working on various fronts across the province as well as to their family members. In his speech Ma Zhongcai stressed: In currently accelerating the development of the province's economy; enterprises as well as the broad masses of cadres, staff members, and workers, who are working on various fronts are assuming unshirkable responsibilities. Various industries and trades across the

province should more extensively carry out labor emulation with the major contents of improving the quality, lowering the cost, promoting sales, and increasing effects, as well as the activities of offering rational suggestions so as to upgrade the economic quality and results of enterprises. He urged the awarded advanced units and individuals to fully discern their heavy duties and to continuously play a role of being a vanguard, a model, and a bridge. He also urged them to unite with or lead the staff members and workers across the province to make new contributions again to promoting the province's programs of reform, opening up, and modernizations.

During the commendation meeting (Bo Zhenming), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, read the decision made by All-China Federation of Trade Unions with regard to issuing 1993 1-May labor medals and 1-May labor citations as well as the decision made by the Shandong Provincial Trade Union Council with regard to issuing the 1993 labor medals and citations for those who have made contributions to making the people wealthy and the province prosperous.

Amid the lively music leading comrades from the provincial organs and Jinan Military Region presented 1-May labor citations and medals to eight advanced units, 10 advanced groups and teams, and 55 advanced individuals, as well as labor citations and medals to the participating representatives who had made contributions to making the people wealthy and the province prosperous.

Shandong Economic Radio Station To Open 1 May

SK3004064993 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Excerpts] On 29 April at Nanjiao Guesthouse of Jinan, the Shandong People's Broadcasting Station held a news briefing to release the news on the opening of an economic station.

(Hou Zhiyong), director of the Shandong People's Broadcasting Station, solemnly declared that the economic station of the Shandong People's Broadcasting Station would formally start the broadcasting on 1 May.

The news briefing was held in a method of on-the-spot direct broadcasting. Present at the news briefing were leading comrades Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Dong Fengji, Yan Qingqing, Song Fatang, Wu Aiyang, and Wang Yuyan. [passage omitted]

Through tense preparations in the past six months or so, the economic station started broadcasting on a trial basis on 15 April. As of now, various links of the station have normally been operating. The broadcasting conditions have basically been qualified. The establishment of the economic station is an objective requirement for the

province's reform, opening up, and economic development as well as a requirement for the self-development of the broadcasting work.

By persisting in the principle of party spirit, putting the economic work in a prominent position, and adopting flexible forms, the economic station will further establish close contacts with the masses, the people's livelihood, and the reality and will make efforts to follow the principle of serving the people and socialism. The station will provide the audience with 14 hours and five minutes of programs every day. The five major categories of programs, such as Qilu Economic Tide, New Life Meter, Noon Time, Qilu Evening Wind, and Accompanied Until Midnight, will directly be broadcasted by different responsible persons. Simultaneously, the station will open nearly six hours of call-in programs so as to have the audience participate in the programs and to exchange views with the audience. Major news will be inserted at any time when normal programs are broadcasted. Major news will be reported through mobile phones.

During the trial broadcasting of the past two weeks, the economic station has received more than 3,000 telephone calls from the audience in and outside the province and accepted more than 500 letters from the masses. [passage omitted]

Shanghai Leaders Address Theorists' Forum

OW3004083993 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Apr 93

[From the "990 Morning News"]

[Text] On 21 April, Shanghai held its 19th bimonthly theorists' forum. Wu Bangguo, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality, attended.

While cheerfully chatting with experts and scholars, they expressed the ardent hope: Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, a large number of theorists in the municipality will make thorough studies and investigations, delve into reality, and vigorously offer advice on reform, development, and stability in Shanghai.

Chen Zhili, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired the forum. Experts and scholars stated their views one after another on the topic of how Shanghai could take the lead in establishing a socialist market economy. They unanimously held: Shanghai has the conditions to take the lead in building a socialist market economy, and to develop its economy at a faster pace.

In their speeches, Comrades Wu Bangguo and Huang Ju pointed out: To take the lead in establishing a socialist market economy, Shanghai needs to vigorously do practical work in this regard. However, this work has to be

guided by correct theories. At the same time, continuous efforts should be made to theoretically sum up practical experiences and to refine them.

Wu Bangguo and Huang Ju hoped that under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the large number of theorists in the municipality will make thorough studies and investigations, and delve into reality to refine the theory of a socialist market economy; advance the standardization and internationalization of the operating mechanisms of Shanghai's market economy; promote reform, development, and stability in the municipality; and accelerate the development and opening of Pudong. They also hoped that the theorists would continue to sum up their experiences and offer advice or make suggestions; and that they would contribute to bringing Shanghai's leading role in economic development into full play and building the municipality into an international economic, financial, and trade center as quickly as possible.

Zhejiang Governor Speaks on Economic Work

OW3004104193 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Apr 93

[From the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[Text] The Seventh Zhejiang Provincial Committee Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] continued its plenary session today. Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting. Wan Xueyuan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and Zhejiang governor, briefed standing committee members on government work this year, as well as on the current economic situation.

Wan Xueyuan said: Following the First Session of the Eighth Provincial People's Congress, the first executive meeting of the provincial government studied government work for this year. It held that, on the whole, the government work report delivered by Comrade Ge Hongsheng mapped out an overall plan for this year's work tasks. It is necessary for us to implement the plan in a down-to-earth manner. So far as the provincial government is concerned, it must concentrate efforts on tackling key projects, difficult jobs, and weak links, while carrying out the various tasks raised by the government work report. It must stress the successful accomplishment of the following five major tasks, and strive to make progress and achieve a breakthrough: First, it must continue to pay close attention to promoting agricultural development and conscientiously place agriculture on top of the economic work agenda. Second, it must make efforts to invigorate enterprises, large and medium enterprises in particular, in a bid to increase the economic returns of all industries as well as the quality of their growth. Third, Zhejiang must open its doors wider to the outside world and strive to achieve a new breakthrough

in making use of foreign funds. Fourth, it must mobilize and organize all quarters in society to accelerate construction of infrastructure projects, basic industries, and, in particular, communications facilities. And, fifth, it must make efforts to expand the channel for investment and ease fund shortages.

Touching on the current economic situation, Wan Xueyuan said: This year's agricultural production has been better than expected. The pace of developing excellent-quality, high-yield, and high-economic return agriculture has been quickened. Industrial production has maintained a relatively high growth rate. Sales have been steady and increased; economic returns have continued to improve; and the retail market has enjoyed brisk sales. The income of residents in urban and rural areas has increased markedly. Investments in fixed assets have increased by a relatively wide margin, and construction of key projects has made comparatively good progress. The export-oriented economy has enjoyed relatively rapid development; in particular, the momentum of utilizing an increasing amount of foreign funds has continued without any sign of abatement. However, while the overall economic situation continues to enjoy sound development, we must be soberly aware that various latent contradictions in economic life are also developing. They are manifested mainly in the following areas: In agriculture, there have been relatively big fluctuations in grain prices in some areas following relaxation of control over grain production and sales. In the course of agricultural restructuring, the sown area of spring grain and early rice has been decreased too much. Industrial enterprises have still not achieved a synchronous increase in production and overall economic returns. The amount of funds lying idle due to stockpiling of finished products and, in particular, accounts receivable, remains large. And, the momentum of the increase in foreign trade and exports has slowed down.

Finally, Wan Xueyuan said: As establishing a socialist market economic system is an entirely new enterprise, we must rely wholeheartedly on the masses of people. There are many experts, scholars, and intellectuals specializing in various fields on the provincial CPPCC committee. The organization has always assembled a galaxy of talent. They have made many good suggestions and played an important role in construction, development, and government work in our province. We sincerely hope that all CPPCC members will, as always, show concern for, support, and supervise our work; and make joint efforts to accelerate our province's economic construction, reform, and opening up to the outside world.

Vice Chairmen Sun Jiaxian, Chen Fawen, Wu Renyuan, Zhan Shaowen, Xue Yanzhuang, Geng Dianhua, Zhang Kejian, Wang Xixuan, and Secretary General Li Qing of the provincial CPPCC Committee attended the meeting. Veteran Comrades Zhang Renzhi, Zhu Zhiguang, Li Dexin, He Zhibin, Zhou Chunhui, Qiu Qinghua, Jiang Cisheng, and Zhao Jingtang were invited to participate in the meeting.

Zhejiang Circular Promotes Private Economy

OW2904124593 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 93 p 1

[Report by ZHEJIANG RIBAO reporter Qian Guorong (0578 0948 2837): "The Provincial Party Committee and Government General Offices Jointly Issued a Circular Calling For Vigorous Efforts To Promote the Healthy Development of the Individual and Private Sectors of the Economy in the Province"]

[Text] Based on the 14th national party congress guidelines and the demands put forward by the provincial committee and people's government, the general offices of the provincial party committee and government recently issued a "Circular on Promoting the Healthy Development of the Individual and Private Sectors of the Economy."

The circular asked all localities in the province to take further steps to emancipate their minds and actively encourage the healthy development of the individual and private sectors of the economy in accordance with the criteria of being "conducive to three causes" [meaning "conducive to developing the productive forces of our socialist society, increasing the overall strength of our socialist country, and improving the people's living standards"], while simultaneously consolidating and developing the economy's public sector.

The circular emphasizes: We must support individual industrial and commercial businesses and private enterprises in participating in different types of joint operations; in contracting, leasing, taking over, and purchasing state and collective enterprises; in jointly operating stock-holding enterprises through purchasing shares and investments; and in operating enterprise groups. We must encourage them to engage in the development of agricultural infrastructure, science and technology, export-oriented products, and high-technology products. We must encourage individual businesses and private enterprises possessing the necessary conditions to conduct border trade, set up Sino-foreign joint ventures, and establish wholly owned or jointly owned enterprises outside the province or country.

According to the circular, peasants and unemployed people in urban areas are encouraged to engage in individual businesses or set up private enterprises. Personnel retiring from enterprises and establishments, as well as government agencies, personnel taking leave without pay, personnel resigning from their units, surplus personnel, and personnel laid off as a result of suspended operations will be allowed to apply for permission to engage in individual and private businesses by submitting the relevant documents of the unit they work for. Scientific and technological personnel in public enterprises and establishments may use their spare time to work part-time for individual businesses and private enterprises, provided they have their unit's approval.

The circular asked all departments in the province to continue easing policy restrictions to create a favorable environment for the healthy development of the individual and private sectors of the economy. Specialized banks in the province and urban and rural credit unions may extend loans to individual businesses and private enterprises in accordance with the state's industrial policy. Scientific research and administrative departments should treat individual businesses and private enterprises engaged in scientific and technological development in the same way they treat collective enterprises, in terms of providing information and research training, accepting project applications, providing technical consultations, conducting product appraisals, and giving awards for research results. Scientific and technological, accounting, planning, and statistics professionals in individual businesses and private enterprises may apply for technical or professional titles or obtain technical or professional credentials after passing required qualification examinations, in accordance with the measures adopted for personnel in collective enterprises. Individual businesses and private enterprises may obtain land needed for production and operation through purchases or leases in accordance with the relevant state and provincial land management regulations. With the exception of those businesses that require special licenses or approval, individual businesses and private enterprises may apply to register their businesses in accordance with the "Provisional Regulations Governing the Management of Urban and Rural Individual Industrial and Commercial Businesses" and the "Provisional Regulations on Private Enterprises" promulgated by the state; approval by grass-roots organizations and departments in charge of managing respective enterprises will not be needed.

Central-South Region

Shenzhen Mayor Made Concurrent City Secretary

HK3004134693 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
30 Apr 93 p 6

[Text] Information from Guangzhou says: There has been a top-level personnel change in Shenzhen City, with Mayor Li Youwei becoming concurrently city CPC committee secretary.

According to NANFANG RIBAO, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee decided, with approval from the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, that Li Youwei would be made secretary of Shenzhen City CPC Committee and that former Secretary Li Hao would cease to hold this position.

Li Youwei, 55, had been vice governor of Hubei Province before he became vice mayor of Shenzhen City in December 1990. In November 1992, he was made mayor in a by-election.

Li Hao was transferred to Shenzhen in 1985 as mayor of the city and later took up the concurrent position of city

party committee secretary. Last month he was elected a member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Anticorruption Measures in Shenzhen Viewed

HK3004032093 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30
Apr 93 p 4

[Article from the "Opinion" page by staff reporter Gao Anming: "Shenzhen Clamps Down on Corruption"—first two paragraphs are editor's note]

[Text] China's chief reform architect, Deng Xiaoping, stressed during his examination of Shenzhen last year that it is an indispensable task to crack down on corruption in order to build an honest government during the country's reform and opening drive.

One year has passed. What has the municipal government done to ensure an efficient and clean administration? CHINA DAILY staff reporter Gao Anming has returned from a six-week, 8,000 kilometre fact-finding assignment in a jeep, following Deng's South China inspection route. The following is what Gao learned from city disciplinary officials on that issue. The mission was co-sponsored by the overseas edition of PEOPLE'S DAILY and the Beijing Jeep Corporation.

As China's earliest Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and one of its fastest developing cities, Shenzhen has become a testing ground for China's reforms.

Any accomplishment made by the city is soon disseminated to other regions, while the smallest fault is also exaggerated to attract the whole country's attention.

No wonder the stock market bedlam in the city last August became a nationwide household topic, prompting the municipal authorities to spare no pains to investigate and punish all those involved in cheating and other disciplinary violations.

In fact, last year saw the city intensify its fight against such problems as red tape, embezzlement, dereliction of duties, abusing power for personal gains and Party members and officials visiting prostitutes, said Mo Huashu, a member of the city's Standing Party Committee and director of the Municipal Disciplinary Committee.

"The more reform and opening policies we carry out," Mo said, "the more we need to enforce Party discipline and law. This is of vital importance to the success or failure of the SEZ."

He quoted Deng as saying, "If the society decays, what is the point in achieving economic success?"

The Party Committee, having heeded Deng's instruction, set up a leading group for promoting Party discipline and a clean administration. The Mayor and the secretary of the Party head the team and supervise the work of their subordinates, who, in turn, oversee their junior officers.

Last year, the city dealt with 426 cases of disciplinary and legal violations involving Party members and public servants. The disciplinary monitoring bodies, which oversee the performance of the Party, handled 181 cases. The supervisory organizations, which keep watch on the government, examined 115 cases, and the remaining 130 were processed by the procuratorates.

Ninety-seven people were arrested, of whom 65 were sentenced and 173 were disciplined. And 82 of those were stripped of their Party membership, Mo said in an interview.

Among those expelled from the Party, prostitution patrons made up a large proportion, he said. Apart from being fined as much as 3,000 yuan (\$528m) and sacked from leadership posts, they had to undergo at least a half-year re-education.

Even those who knew, but failed to report, clients of prostitutes to high-level authorities could be disciplined, making Shenzhen's the strictest measures in all Chinese cities, Mo added.

These efforts have helped the city recover some 30 million yuan (\$5.3 million), HK\$2.7 million [Hong Kong dollars] and \$270,000 of illicit money.

Gao Senxiang, former president of the Shenzhen Branch of the Industrial Bank of China International Trust and Investment Corporation, was executed last year for taking huge bribes. The case was widely publicized during the city's anti-corruption campaign.

On August 9 and 10 last year, serious disorders and even riots occurred in Shenzhen during the selling of forms for the issuing of new listed shares because of faulty decisions, poor management and especially cheating, at nearly a third of the sales booths.

"The irregularities in the incident are the city's worst errors," Mo said. "They represent the abuse of power for personal gains and should be separated strictly from mere human misjudgement," the chief inspector said.

An extensive investigation into the case was initiated immediately and is still going on.

To date, 300 selling stations have been cited for malpractice, and 105,339 of 5 million forms (a kind of certificate, the holder of which is entitled to buy certain amount of shares) were found to have been sold in private among 4,180 sales people, supervisors and guards. In a most serious case, 31 of 33 people at their station secretly bought up nearly 30 percent of all their forms.

Different degrees of penalties have been imposed on those people. Thirty-five of the most serious offenders have either been disciplined within the Party or stripped of their administrative posts, fined heavily, or even imprisoned. All their forms were returned.

The majority of offenders were criticized within their units, had their bonuses suspended for one to two months and were ordered to give back the forms they obtained illegally.

Mo said the settlement has been very effective and was welcomed by the public.

The municipal government also clarified the right and obligation of citizens to appeal to and report wrongs to higher authorities. Those who helped solve the cases were awarded cash.

Additionally, the SEZ set up a mayor's hotline, which registered 27,900 calls. Almost all were settled properly, Mo said.

The city, which has been conferred an independent legislative power by the National People's Congress, is drafting a local public servants' code, which is expected to stipulate in detail the obligations of government employees, on whether they could take second jobs, speculate in stocks, publicize private properties, receive gifts and most importantly, whether they should rotate among different posts and avoid people of special relationships in their assignments.

The city organized 100 local legislators to evaluate the work of 35 government and judicial departments. More than a third were rated as competent while a fifth were found to be inefficient.

Guangdong Phone-in Program on Law, Economy

HK3004101493 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1035 GMT 18 Apr 93

["Today's Hotline" call-in program hosted by Liang Yan]

[Excerpts] [Liang] Listener friends, how are you? Welcome to "Today's Hotline" program hosted by me, Liang Yan. It is Sunday [18 April] today, and our special topic is "Focus of Attention." This special topic is to start at 1835 and end at 2000 [1035-1200 GMT] every Saturday and Sunday. We will discuss specific issues from Tuesday to Friday in our "Today's Hotline." On Saturday and Sunday, we bring our hotline to the broad mass audience listening to our program beside their radios. I hope you can dial hotline 6674422 to propose topics for discussion that you think are worth discussing. Today's special topic is "Focus of Attention."

[Second, unidentified host] We live in society and show our concern for it. Please tell us what you are concerned about. Your topics for discussion are also topics for discussion in "Today's Hotline" program. Please dial your hotline, 6674422, to propose your topics for discussion—"Focus of Attention."

[Liang] It is now 1840. It is time for you to dial your hotline, 6674422, to tell us some things that you encounter in your daily life, or things in your daily life that make you think. You might be happy or dissatisfied

with them. Some social problems might give you much food for thought. You may dial your hotline, 6674422, to propose topics for discussion that you think are worth discussing. [passage omitted]

[Liang] It is now 1846. We are receiving Mr. Guo's call first. Hello, are you, Mr. Guo? Mr. Guo, how do you do?

[Guo] How do you do?

[Liang] Thanks for your call. What matter would you like to raise today?

[Guo] I told you just now that I am a journalist. I pay special attention to [changes thought] What I would like to raise immediately is not a focal issue, but it is an issue that has been described as long-standing, large, and difficult. I often go out, mostly for news gathering, so I pay special attention to the traffic issue. I would like to cite as a simple example Guangzhou Railway Station. Guangzhou is the most prosperous city, but its railway station has revealed the ugliest and darkest things.

One of the points I want to raise is the phenomenon of reselling train tickets at profit. During the Qingming Festival, the black market price of a train ticket for Maoming or Zhanjiang is 300 yuan. The activities of reselling train tickets can be found everywhere. Why do not the authorities curb them? We common people encounter such matters everywhere. Why do not the authorities do something about it? What are those policemen at the railway station doing? I truly cannot understand this. Once you come to the railway station, you can witness this everywhere.

What are our policemen doing? They are supposed to be responsible for our public order and security. Our newspapers report these things every day. What are those policemen doing? If we concentrate our efforts on attacking those profiteers, I believe they won't be able to escape. Their activities cannot spread unchecked like they are now. Everybody is indignant. Sometimes you have to travel because of an urgent and important matter, but you cannot do so because the price of a train ticket has been raised to 300, to 400 yuan. What can we do? My unit frequently comes across this ...

[Liang, interrupting] Mr. Guo, did you recently encounter the matter you raised just now?

[Guo] Yes, I did.

[Liang] When did it happen?

[Guo] During the Qingming Festival a colleague of mine planned to go to Zhanjiang because Cantonese attach importance to the festival. I went to the railway station with him. We found out that the train ticket had been raised to 300 yuan. He had to cancel the trip because the ticket price was so high. We frequently come across this. Whenever you go to Guangzhou Railway Station, you can find those profiteers everywhere. There are too many profiteers. Why does the management turn a blind eye to them? I do not know where to get the answer. Journalist

units have published so many reports on this problem, but they do not work. The problem lies with the transportation authorities, and the passenger transport department of the railway station as well. The loophole is really too big. Some working personnel in the passenger transport department also have a hand in reselling train tickets at profit. This is a typical case. The problem must first be solved from within.

[Liang] Mr. Guo, today you have raised an old issue, a long-standing topic for discussion. You have put forth your opinions on the management and public security of our railway station. Thank you, Mr. Guo.

[Guo] There is one more point. I said just now that Guangzhou Railway Station has displayed the ugliest phenomenon. It is no exaggeration. You know that 80-90 percent of those outsiders who come to Guangzhou are robbed at the railway station. This shows that our public security personnel at the station turn a blind eye to it. We must seriously deal with this matter. It must be handled as an everyday event.

[Liang] You said just now that press units have reported such matters a lot. They can only play a supervisory role in public opinion, and convey the opinions of the masses to the departments concerned. The relevant departments must make great efforts to solve this matter. Is that right?

[Guo] Right.

[Liang] Thank you, Mr. Guo. Mr. Guo has made a good beginning in the "Focus of Attention" program by putting forth his views on public security, the activities of reselling tickets at profit, and so on. But I do not know whether it has helped other friends think of some other issues in their social life. We welcome you to dial our hotline, 6674422, to present your views. [passage omitted]

[Liang] We are receiving another call from Mr. Yang who came from Sichuan. Hello, are you Mr. Yang? How are you, Mr. Yang? Thanks for your call. What would you like to tell us?

[Yang] On 18 March this year I went to Shijing town to remit money. I came from Sichuan. On my way to a post and telecommunications office, I saw three servicemen in dark blue uniforms beating a young man. Later, I learned that the young man was a petty thief. Servicemen, when they catch a petty thief, are supposed to take him to a police substation instead of beating him themselves. In addition, public security work in the postal office was very ineffective.

[Liang] Which post and telecommunications office?

[Yang] The office is located in Shijing town.

[Liang] Can you give us some specific examples?

[Yang] Public security personnel and policemen there turn a blind eye to petty thieves. We came from Sichuan to work in a far-away place. Some of us must remit

money to our home villages, but many of us are reluctant to go to the post and telecommunications office because there are always at least 10 to 20 people lining up.

[Liang] You have to wait for a long time, in addition to the security problem, right?

[Yang] Public security work there is too ineffective.

[Liang] Among all of your acquaintances, was there anyone who met with a mishap at the post and telecommunications office?

[Yang] I met a Sichuanese today who told me that when a thief intended to steal his money, he discovered it.

[Liang] Mr. Yang, you said just now you had seen several navy personnel beating a petty thief. Do you think it was right for them to handle the matter in that way? When you find out that a petty thief is planning to steal your money, what is your first reaction?

[Yang] Why should they beat him? Three people beat one. Even though he is a petty thief, he is a human being. Is that right?

[Liang] Where are you calling me from now?

[Yang] From Shijing town.

[Liang] In a place where you work?

[Yang] Yes, it is.

[Liang] Mr. Yang, thank you for your call today to express your views. Good-bye.

[Yang] Good-bye.

[Liang] Mr. Yang from Sichuan called us just now to talk about the situation of a post office in Shijing town, and told us some things which he had witnessed. It is now 1058, and we have another call. Let us see who the caller is. Hello, how are you? May I ask your name?

[Zhang] I am Xiao Zhang.

[Liang] Xiao Zhang, what do you want to tell us?

[Zhang] When I was buying a ticket at the railway station on 13 April, a person who seemed to come from another province extorted 50 yuan from me.

[Liang] Extort?

[Zhang] I was lining up for my ticket at the time. He said: I will give you my place, but you must give me 50 yuan. Otherwise, I'll beat you. [words indistinct] It is not easy for me to earn even 50 yuan.

[Liang] If you refused to give him the money, he would have beaten you, right?

[Zhang] Right.

[Liang] Did you find out that there were public security personnel in the railway station?

[Zhang] They simply ignored it. I found out that they have a hand in reselling train tickets at profit. In other words, if you give them money, they can help you buy train tickets. Some profiteers told passengers that they could buy tickets for them, but they must give them money. Those public security personnel did not interfere. They actually colluded with each other.

[Liang] Xiao Zhang, did you personally witness public security personnel participating in reselling train tickets at a profit?

[Zhang] Yes, I did.

[Liang] On 13 April?

[Liang] Yes.

[Zhang] I also saw a serviceman who could obtain train tickets easily. He simply pushed aside people in front of him and pretended to be an official in charge of public security work. After pushing them aside, he could buy train tickets easily.

[Liang] Xiao Zhang, thanks for your call. We will continue our program "Today's Hotline—Focus of Attention" after the news. [passage omitted]

[Liang] Now we have a call from Xiao Wang. We want to know what Xiao Wang intends to tell us. Hello, are you Xiao Wang? What do you want to tell us through the hotline?

[Wang] I told you just now that university graduates must pay money to their universities.

[Liang] In what university are you studying? Are you a graduate this year?

[Wang] I will graduate this year.

[Liang] From which university?

[Wang] South China Science and Engineering University.

[Liang] Which specialty?

[Wang] I do not want to specifically mention my specialty. It would be appreciated if you could find out the real situation.

[Liang] Could you tell us the specific requirements of your university?

[Wang] According to its stipulations, if, for example, graduates are assigned to work in certain places like Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai, they must, in principle, pay 5,000-6,000 yuan.

[Liang] Five to six thousand yuan?

[Wang] Students must pay the money.

[Liang] Students themselves must pay the money. Is that right?

[Wang] Generally speaking, students must pay the money. It was originally stated that the units that employed the new graduates must pay the money, but it is impossible for those units to pay now. So the students must pay it.

[Liang] I would like you to clarify something. Who must pay? Graduates of Guangdong origin, or graduates from other provinces, if they are assigned to work in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, or Zhuhai?

[Wang] Almost all of them must pay.

[Liang] Must graduates of Guangzhou origin pay the money if they work in the city?

[Wang] Graduates of Guangzhou origin need not pay if they are assigned to work in the city. But you have to pay if you came from other parts of Guangdong Province, or from other provinces.

[Liang] I see. Are you encountering the same problem now?

[Wang] Yes, I am.

[Liang] How do graduates react to this?

[Wang] All of us feel that the payment is irrational. Although our university badly needs money, and this is a practical issue—it is reasonable from the perspective of the university to collect some money—new graduates cannot afford it. The situation of those enterprises employing the graduates is not necessarily good and they do not want to pay the money for them so the majority of graduates must pay the money themselves. The amount is fairly high—5,000-6,000 yuan! Some graduates came from provinces that are economically backward, but they must pay more money than graduates of Guangdong origin.

[Liang] You mean that graduates from other provinces must pay more than graduates of Guangdong origin?

[Wang] Yes.

[Liang] Must they pay more than 5,000-6,000 yuan?

[Wang] Graduates from other provinces must pay 5,000-6,000 yuan, but Guangdong graduates pay less.

[Liang] How do they get the money?

[Wang] Generally speaking, they must borrow money from others. The amount is quite a lot, ranging from 5,000-6,000 yuan, or, from 4,000-5,000 yuan.

[Liang] Does it affect job assignments for many graduates? In other words, they cannot work in units that they like?

[Wang] It does. But we can do nothing about it.

[Liang] As far as you know, when did such requirements come into effect at the South China Science and Engineering University and other universities?

[Wang] The South China Science and Engineering University started collecting the payment two years ago, but the payment is slightly increased this year.

[Liang] How much last year?

[Wang] Four thousand yuan in general.

[Liang] It is April. I believe that many university graduates are facing the problem of job assignments. Many friends have called us on this issue, including graduates who had received job assignments. Xiao Wang, thanks for your call to reveal the problem arising in job assignments for university graduates. [passage omitted]

[Liang] Now we are receiving a call from Mr. Huang. Hello, how do you do, Mr. Huang?

[Huang] How do you do?

[Liang] What do you want to tell us?

[Huang] I want to talk to you about some problems in Guangzhou's Tianhe High-Grade and New Technological Development Zone.

[Liang] Yes, please tell us.

[Huang] I have been living in Guangzhou for several years and have been working in the scientific and technical field for some time. I have also visited many high-grade and new technological development zones in various parts of the country. Compared with other technological development zones that have been effectively managed, I believe that Tianhe has lagged far behind in terms of speed and scale of development. Its economic development has also lagged far behind the Zhujiang Delta and Guangzhou.

I think that transportation is a major problem in Tianhe. There are only two bus lines for Tianhe—bus numbers 234 and 22. The intervals between these two bus services are very long, and the buses are very crowded. It is very inconvenient for one to leave the zone to buy things. Only by having good transportation can we attain wealth. Without good transportation, it is not convenient to do anything in Tianhe. I hope that the present transportation conditions will be promptly improved so that Tianhe Development Zone can grow very rapidly. Northern Tianhe Road must be made a through road and an overpass must be built, in addition to increasing bus services. There must be bus services for Huangsha, Dashatou, Jiangnan, Huangpu Development Zone, and so on. There must be bus services for those busiest areas in the city. We must first solve the problem of transportation. Without solving this problem, it is impossible to develop Tianhe well.

[Liang] There are many universities and colleges in the Tianhe area. I have heard of the transportation problem there. There are many people coming in and out of the area. Supply falls short of demand as far as bus services are concerned. Mr. Huang, you have visited many technological development zones in other provinces and

cities. I would like to know whether there are some other problems in Tianhe besides the transportation problem. In your opinion, where do the gaps lie?

[Huang] Other problems include ineffective preferential policies, insufficient investments in high-grade and new technology, and so on. Investments in a high-grade and new technological zone are comparatively big investments. I think that our relevant departments, including banks and government organizations, have not yet attached importance to capital input. Of course, we should take a risk in capital input, but scrambling for productive forces occurs in the hi-tech field. If we fail to make investments, or are afraid of making investments in this regard, our development will definitely be affected. Tianhe is close to Hong Kong and Macao, and its telecommunications and other projects have been well run. However, without sufficient investments the zone cannot be effectively run. Relying completely on nongovernmental sectors or only making small investments does not work. Therefore, the main problem of bank loans must be solved and specific measures must be taken.

[Liang] Mr. Huang, thank you for your information.

City Officials Disciplined for Abuse in Hubei

HK3004132293 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1153 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] Wuhan, 29 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—HUBEI RIBAO, a newspaper published in Wuhan, reported that Wanfudian Farm, a state-run farm in Xiangfan city, resorted to forceful means in demanding levies from peasant workers, employing bailiffs and handcuffs in the process.

A HUBEI RIBAO report says: State-run Wanfudian Farm set up on 1 April this year a circuit court at section seven of Liujiagang Village for settling and collecting peasant levies. During the proceedings, peasant Hu Jianguo requested a rechecking of the accounts on the grounds that the accounts were muddled and the levy obligations unjustifiable and refused to sign the "reconciliation agreement." Court person-in-charge Luo Liting and police officer Wang Baoguo employed, without proper authorization, instruments of punishment and cuffed Hu to a brick column in the hallway under the eaves of the provisional court and returned to continue proceedings with other peasants. Hu Jianguo was uncuffed only when proceedings with all other peasants of the seventh section were over and he had signed the agreement under duress. He was handcuffed for over an hour.

Investigations after the court incident proved that peasant worker Hu Jianguo and his family of four had contracted 11 mu and three fen [1/10 of a mu] of farmland, and his levy obligation for 1992 totaled 1,035.99, an average of 207.2 yuan for each member of the family, which accounted for 26.64 percent of the family's per-capita net income in the previous year. This

means the Hu family had been subjected to an unjustifiable levy obligation of 485.83 yuan, 97.17 yuan for each member of the family.

What deserves notice is that this happened after the CPC Central Committee General Office and the State Council had issued urgent circulars urging the genuine alleviation of peasants' burdens. The Xiangfan City CPC Committee General Office and the city people's government held that the mistake was serious in nature and that severe punishment was called for.

According to reports, this is how Xiangfan City CPC Committee and government handled the incident: By criticizing Wanfudian Farm, notifying it and holding it responsible for conducting profound self-criticism. Perpetrators Luo Liting and Wang Baoguo were disciplined.

It is also understood that three months ago a peasant in Wuchang County killed himself by self-poisoning after the town cadres carried away his pig for failure to pay his 220 yuan levy obligation. Two months after the incident, one of the perpetrators, a member of the town party committee organization committee, was fired. The other, the town governor, was given a serious inner-party warning.

Acting Governor on Government Work of Hubei

HK2904064593 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The provincial government held its 14th enlarged plenary meeting in Wuchang this morning to further sum up the work of the present government in the past five years, to brief the participants on work arrangements for this year, and to set concrete demands particularly on consciously accepting the legal and democratic supervision of the provincial people's congress and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] as well as on positively coordinating with the provincial people's congress and CPPCC committee in properly convening the two sessions. Acting Governor Jia Shijie; Vice Governors Li Daqiang, Zhang Huainian, Hon Nanpeng, Hon Hongshu; officials of the provincial government; persons in charge of organs directly under the provincial authorities; as well as Meng Qingping, attended the final enlarged plenary meeting of the government of the present term.

Jia Shijie pointed out in his speech: Under the leadership of the party's Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and through the collective efforts of the people throughout the province, encouraging achievements have been attained in the province's economic construction and all fields of endeavor in society over the past five years. To solidify and develop this good momentum, the provincial government has made initial arrangements for this year's work in line with the general requirements of the provincial party committee. The objectives of struggle for the national economic development include three

exceeds and one rise. That is, the GNP exceeds 100 billion yuan, the total industrial and agricultural output value exceeds 200 billion yuan, financial revenue exceeds 10 billion yuan, and the people's income rises relatively substantially.

Jia Shijie maintained: In a bid to realize the goal of struggle for this year, the government should give priority to grasping the work in the following seven aspects: Try in every possible way to wrest agricultural bumper harvests; strive by every means for faster development in work and production under the precondition of readjusting structures and enhancing economic results; further do well work in foreign economic relations and trade while making greater use of foreign capital and expanding exports; vigorously raise and reactivate funds to ensure the normal demand of economic construction; conduct the starting work of organizational reform of governments at all levels in a meticulous and appropriate manner; solidly intensify the building of a clean and assiduous government; and further emancipate the mind, probe into actual conditions, deal with concrete things, and concentrate energies on implementation. [passage omitted]

Jia Shijie pointed out: To make the magnificent goal of Hubei come true, the crux lies in further emancipating the mind, probing into real conditions, dealing with concrete things, and taking firm control of implementing various tasks with creativity. Leading cadres at all levels should be good at holding fast to the vital points and concentrating their energies on grasping the solution of some key, hot, and tough problems in economic operation in order to make crucial breakthroughs.

In particular, Jia Shijie dwelt on his specific opinions of how the provincial government and organs directly under the provincial authorities should positively coordinate with the provincial people's congress and the provincial committee of the CPPCC in successfully convening the two sessions. He pointed out: We must understand the important position of the people's congress and the CPPCC in China's political and economic spheres from the high plane of instituting a socialist political system with Chinese characteristics; further put the provincial government in a correct relationship to the provincial people's congress and the provincial committee of the CPPCC; consciously accept supervision from the above two organizations; take the initiative in obtaining support and help from these two organizations; further change the work style of the government; improve work methods; straighten out and expand channels for receiving supervision, support, and help from the said congress and committee; and extensively heed the views of deputies to the congress and committee members of the CPPCC, so that our policy decisions will be more scientific, and people from various quarters will be able to make concerted efforts to push forward the development of various undertakings of our province under the unified leadership of the party.

Jia Shijie emphatically pointed out: During the two sessions, all provincial governors and principal leaders of various government departments must attend as delegates or as nonvoting delegates according to the unified arrangements made by the general offices of the provincial people's congress and provincial government. With regard to the proposals, criticism, and opinions brought forth by the people's deputies and CPPCC committee members, they must listen seriously and modestly, reply patiently, and handle things positively. As regards the proposals and motions put forward by deputies and committee members at the sessions, various handling units of the provincial government should study and handle them conscientiously. Particularly regarding those longstanding, big, and difficult problems that have been repeatedly put forth by the deputies and committee members, the relevant units should take them as vital matters for handling and do everything in their power to resolve them.

Hunan Governor on Development Strategy

HK2904072293 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0700 GMT 12 Apr 93

[By staff reporter Wang Jiabin (3769 0163 2430)]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—As the place from where the "red sun" [Mao Zedong] rose, Hunan used to be a holy place in the minds of many Chinese people. However, in the historic process of reform and opening, Hunan has lagged behind other provinces and municipalities. Among the 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, Hunan now ranks 11th in terms of comprehensive economic indicators and gross economic output.

Governor Chen Bangzhu is full of confidence about the future of Hunan. He has set forth three major principles for Hunan's work: making great emancipations of the mind, making major breakthroughs in reform and opening, and substantial economic and social development.

Chen Bangzhu said: Stressing emancipation of the mind is of special significance in Hunan. Historically, Hunan has always been China's granary; as the saying goes, "with grain crops in Hunan ripening, the whole country has sufficient food." Therefore, people in Hunan have a strong mentality of self-sufficiency and a tendency to maintain a small-scale farming economy. In addition, it is the custom of Hunan people to respect scholars and officials and to look down on merchants. Therefore, historically, a large number of statesmen, military strategists, and writers have emerged from Hunan, but there have been few great merchants. Chen Bangzhu said: To develop the economy, people in Hunan must change their minds, break all old concepts unfavorable to reform and opening, and create a relaxed [kuan song de 1401 2646 4104] political, humane [ren wen 0086 2429], and economic environment in which people are encouraged to get rich with an enterprising spirit.

In the aspect of economic reform and development, Chen Bangzhu stressed the need to pursue a strategy of adjusting the industrial structure and enhancing the ratio of output to input. On the one hand, it is necessary to optimize and enliven existing enterprises, thus raising the quality of existing industrial and agricultural products, to occupy the market and march into the world; on the other hand, it is necessary to tightly grasp the new growth points of economic development. First, township and town enterprises should grow at a rate of 50 percent, and their output value should be raised to 100 billion yuan by 1995. Second, tertiary industry should grow at a rate of 20 percent, thus facilitating the circulation of commodities and promoting the construction of the market system. Third, the nonpublic economy, namely, individual, private, and foreign-funded enterprises, should be substantially developed as a major complement of the public economy.

In order to further improve the investment environment and maintain the momentum of economic growth, Hunan Province is concentrating its strength on infrastructure construction in spite of strained financial conditions. In transportation, a highway is being built between Changsha and Yueyang, and a high-class road is being built from Changsha to Xiangtan via Zhuzhou. Also under construction are 16 trunk roads. In energy, Wuyuanxi Hydropower Station is being built in the upper valley of the Yuan Jiang and will be put into operation in 1994. In addition, power stations in Shimen, Zhuzhou, and Yueyang are also being expanded.

Hunan is adjacent to Guangdong in the south and is linked to the Chang Jiang in the north. In Governor Chen Bangzhu's words, Hunan is "an interior locality for coastal areas and at the forefront of the interior areas." It holds a unique position in the overall pattern of China's reform and opening. The development of the coastal provinces and municipalities will greatly promote Hunan's development and will also pose a stern challenge to Hunan. Hunan's skilled manpower and funds have continuously flown southward. Shortages of funds have become a serious problem for Hunan's economic development. Governor Chen Bangzhu said: This is the result of the market's operation, and the flow of manpower and funds cannot be checked arbitrarily by administrative means. Hunan will adopt various measures to attract people and funds back, including such measures as quickening the transformation of enterprise operational mechanisms, raising idle funds scattered in society through various channels, improving the investment environment, and raising investment efficiency. This will speed up Hunan's economic development.

Governor Chen Bangzhu then said optimistically that Hunan will grasp, better cherish, and properly use the opportunities to quicken development and move up to a new stage.

North Region

Reportage on Chen Xitong's Activities in Beijing

Attends Economic Report Forum

SK3004115793 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
16 Apr 93 pp 1,3

[By reporter Qiu Hongpo (6726 3163 3134): "Beijing Municipal Party Committee Reports Economic Work to Nonparty People"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 April, the municipal party committee invited responsible persons of the municipal democratic parties and mass organizations, nonparty personages, and personages of religious circles to a forum to report the municipal economic development situation in the first quarter of 1993. It was reported that this was the first report meeting of nonparty personages sponsored by the municipal party committee after the term-shift election.

Chen Xitong and Li Qiyuan attended the forum. Wang Jialiu chaired the forum. Sun Fuling, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice chairman of the municipal federation of industry and commerce, also attended the forum.

Li Qiyuan reported to the participants on the economic work.

Wang Baosen reported on the municipal economic development situation in the first quarter of this year.

It was reported that since the beginning of this year, all trades and professions across the municipality have implemented the 14th party congress' requirements for gradually setting up the socialist market economic system and have done solid work. Thus, the municipality has made new progress in reform and economic construction. The main special characteristics of the municipality's economic development in the first quarter of this year are as follows: The national economy continued to increase at a higher speed. Preliminary statistics showed that in the first quarter of this year, the gross domestic product reached 16.65 billion yuan, registering an increase of 9.7 percent and attaining the municipal party committee and government's requirement for elevating the economy to a new high. The major departments in charge of the national economy further improved their economic results and ensured that the economic results and the economic growth rate basically increased at the same speed. The profits and taxes realized by the independent accounting industrial enterprises at or above the township levels were estimated at 2.68 billion yuan, and the profits realized by these enterprises were estimated at 1.15 billion yuan, respectively increasing 16 and 8.5 percent. The municipality comprehensively promoted the opening to the outside world and continued to speed up the pace of opening to the outside world. In the first quarter of this year, the

municipality approved 871 foreign-funded enterprises of three types; and their total investment reached \$2.95 billion, an increase of 6.5 times over the same period of last year. We made an early start and faster progress in the investment in fixed assets. The fixed assets investment structure became reasonable. In the first quarter of this year, the municipality invested 1.58 billion yuan in fixed assets, an increase of 58.1 percent over the same period of last year. Viewing the general situation, we know that the speed and the scale were appropriate, the structure was reasonable, and the situation was suitable to the municipal economic development. Revenues increased steadily. The savings deposits and credits of the banks tended to increase at a slow speed. In the first quarter of this year, the revenues reached 1.88 billion yuan, accounting for 21.9 percent of the annual budget and showing an increase of 3.9 percent over the same period of last year. The industrial and commercial taxes increased at a higher speed and reached 3.03 billion yuan, an increase of 14.6 percent.

Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee, said: In the first quarter of this year, the situation in Beijing was good. The better the situation is, the more we should keep sober-minded. We should try every possible means to solve the existing problems and pay particular attention to eliminating, in advance, the factors that will possibly cause problems. We should also lay stress on emancipating the mind. Emancipating the mind needs a long-term process. If we fail to emancipate the mind, some comrades will accomplish nothing in front of difficulties, and new metaphysics will emerge. Rights should be delegated to enterprises. Simultaneously, enterprises should also strive to solve the problems relating to their internal mechanisms. This year, the municipality should implement the thinking of emancipating the mind.

He said: We should conduct general investigations and study and have the daring to face difficulties. He urged the participants to conduct investigations and study and the nonparty personages to make more opinions. Through conscientious study, the municipal party committee and the municipal government will certainly put the opinions into effect.

Li Qiyan also urged the participants to make opinions on and supervise the government work.

Present at the forum were some leaders, including Duan Bingren, Tie Ying, Hao Yichun, Mei Xiangming, He Luli, Chen Zhongyi, Zhu Chenyu, Zhang Lianyun, Li Bokang, Fan Yuanmo, and Du Shenwei.

Also present at the forum were 50 responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations, non-party personages, and personages of religious circles, including Wang Zhitai, Jin Jin, Su Minsheng, Luo Haocai, Fu Tieshan, Yin Jizeng, Xiu Ming, Shi Kunbin, and Zhang Shourong.

Attends Investigation Meeting

SK2904112293 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
17 Apr 93 p 1

[By reporter Sun Yushan [1327 3768 1472]: "The Top Leaders of Party and Government Organs Should Personally Attend to Investigation and Study"]

[Text] Yesterday, Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee, stressed at a meeting held by the municipal party committee on devising plans for investigation and study work that the top leaders of party and government organs should personally attend to investigation and study work, unceasingly solve new contradictions and new problems emerged in the course of reform and opening up, and push the whole municipality's economic work to a new stage in a quicker and better manner.

Chen Xitong said: Conscientiously conducting investigation and study is our party's fine tradition and work style. Without investigation and study, we have no right to speak; without investigation and study, we have no right to make policy decisions; and without investigation and study, we have no leadership right. To make earnest efforts to carry out practical work, we must conduct investigation and study. The higher the official position one has, the greater the harm he will bring if he fails to conduct investigation and study and loses contact with reality. Therefore, leaders at the higher level should all the more conscientiously conduct investigation and study and guide the work with dialectical materialism. Since the objective situation is unceasingly developing and changing, we must successfully conduct investigation and study if we intend to realistically emancipate the mind, and make our principles and policies tally with the reality and meet the wishes of the masses of people.

In referring to the content of investigation and study, Chen Xitong said: The emphasis of investigation and study is economic construction and party building. Concerning other tasks, such as the building of democracy, the legal system, and the spiritual civilization, all departments and units may define their own investigation subjects in line with their actual conditions. The investigation reports must be short, concise, substantial, and specific. It is necessary to use the Marxist viewpoint to clearly analyze the contradictions. The method for solving contradictions lies in the contradictions. If we thoroughly analyze the contradictions, we will have methods for solving the contradictions. Through investigation and study, all units will make up their minds to solve their problems, and the more problems they are determined to solve, the greater the achievements they will achieve.

Chen Xitong called on the top party and government leaders of all units to personally attend to investigation and study. First of all they should personally define the investigation and study topics; second, they should personally define their investigation outlines; and third,

they should personally solve the problems they may encounter in the course of investigation and study.

Duan Bingren, member of the municipal party committee standing committee and secretary general, and Zheng Huaiyi, deputy secretary general of the municipal party committee, touched on their views on conducting investigation and study concerning the party's ideological and theoretical construction and the building of leading bodies at the meeting.

Municipal leaders, including Wang Daming, Wang Jialiu, Chen Guangwen, Wang Baosen, Ouyang Wenan, Yang Chaoshi, Li Yongan, and Tie Ying, attended the meeting.

Investigates Cotton Mill

SK3004060993 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
20 Apr 93 p 1

[By Si Jinghui (0674 2529 6540), reporter of BEIJING RIBAO, and Wang Xin (3769 2946), reporter of the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station: "Make Hard Efforts To Master Skills, Use Foreign Capital, and Pay Great Attention to Technical Transformation"]

[Excerpts] Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee, went to the Beijing No. 3 Cotton Mill to conduct investigations and study on 19 April. The municipal party committee recently made special arrangements for the investigations and study work, during which Chen Xitong emphasized that top party and government leaders should attend to work personally to continuously solve the new contradictions and new problems in reform and opening up. He visited the workshops of the cotton mill and heard reports. He pointed out that key enterprises should strive for import and export management power because they need it.

Chen Xitong first visited workshops. At the workshop of the joint-venture Xinwei Textile Co. Ltd. of the cotton mill, the plant leader reported that this workshop cut its personnel by 75 percent and raised its productivity by three times thanks to its efforts to bring in funds from abroad to accelerate its technical transformation. Chen Xitong fully affirmed this. [passage omitted]

Chen Xitong gave a speech. He said: Textile enterprises have achieved good results in deepening reform step by step by instituting the responsibility system, the system of ensuring that revenues be turned over to the state, ensuring technical transformation and the appreciation of assets, and linking the total wage with economic performance, and several reform measures and then by implementing the "regulations" and the "implementation methods." Thanks to the "regulations" and the "implementation methods," cotton textile enterprises, in addition to the import and export management power have been given basically all the decisionmaking power they are entitled to. The "regulations" and the "implementation methods" should be implemented comprehensively, ensuring both delegation of power to lower

levels and use of the power. Textile enterprises have done a better job in transforming their operating mechanism and promoting the optimal organization of labor. He emphasized: After the power is delegated to lower levels, the major aspect of contradiction will lie in enterprises. Enterprises should focus their attention on themselves, make hard efforts to master skills, transform their own operating mechanism, and boost the enthusiasm of their cadres, staff and workers, and scientific and technical personnel. They should regard this as a major issue.

Chen Xitong pointed out: Woolen textile enterprises' success in putting an end to deficits and making profits is the first step, and they should continue their efforts to exploit the domestic and the world markets and to further enter the world market. Cotton textile enterprises have rather great difficulties, mainly the failure in winning import and export management power due to numerous factors. This is a failure in external conditions. In addition to making utmost efforts to resolve the difficulties, Beijing Municipality should ask State Council for instructions, make reports to and coordinate with it to resolve difficulties. He emphasized: Technical transformation and updating of equipment are extremely important issues which face textile enterprises. If not equipped with advanced technology, enterprises cannot improve their product quality, adjust their product mix, and enter the world market. However, where will the great amount of funds needed in technical transformation come from? Facts have proven that it is very necessary for enterprises to use foreign capital in addition to accumulating funds by themselves and instituting the shareholding system. The notably good efficiency and high management level of the joint-venture Xinwei Textile Co. Ltd. of the Beijing No. 3 Cotton Mill are powerful proof. New breakthroughs should be achieved in this work. He said: Enterprises may have difficulties but they also have methods and prospects. The key is that they should determine them to blaze new trails.

Hebei's Cheng Weigao Discusses Tasks at Meeting

SK3004110393 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese
16 Apr 93 p 1

[By reporter Zheng Guizhen (6774 2710 3791): "Concentrate Efforts, Seize Opportunities, and Work Hard To Ensure Successful Accomplishment of This Year's Tasks"]

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee and government held a meeting of chief responsible persons of the various provincial departments and units on 15 April. They called on the departments and units to guide cadres to raise spirit, concentrate efforts, work hard, earnestly do practical work, and perform work in a down-to-earth manner to ensure the accomplishment of the various tasks for this year.

Provincial leaders Cheng Weigao, Lu Chuanzan, Ye Liansong, and Liu Shanxiang addressed the meeting, and Li Bingliang, Zhang Zhenhuan, Zhang Runshen, and Gu Erxiong attended.

Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, pointed out in his speech: The current tasks in various fields are very arduous. First, both agricultural and industrial production is in a key period. Whether a success can be won in combating drought to ensure growth of wheat seedlings and spring farming will play a decisive role in the agricultural production of the whole year. The first-quarter industrial production created fairly good efficiency, but our increased value of industry and growth rate were still lagging behind those of advanced production. Therefore, in agriculture, we should concentrate efforts on combating drought to ensure growth of wheat seedlings and spring farming; and in industry, we should concentrate efforts on increasing the increased value of industry, the profits and taxes to be turned over to the higher authorities, and the value of fixed assets and improving our ranking of the general industrial economic efficiency in the country. Second, arrangements have been made for the various tasks for this year, but difficulties remain great and work remains very arduous if we are to carry out the tasks to the letter. Third, with the rapid development of the socialist market economy, new situations, new problems, and new contradictions will arise in our economic and social activities. We should conduct in-depth investigations and study and put forward methods and measures to address them. Fourth, a series of preparations need to be done for the end-of-term reshuffle of provincial-level state organs. Responsible comrades of the various provincial departments should concentrate efforts and strengthen leadership to promote the work in various fields.

Chen Weigao said: The general situation of the provincial organs is good. Most departments and units are enthusiastic in attending to economic work and performing other work and, taking the initiative in meeting the needs for establishing the socialist market economy, have raised their work efficiency and improved their work styles. However, due to a failure in correctly treating the end-of-term reshuffle, the organizational reform, and the retention and removals of individuals, some units have created adverse influence on their work, others have experienced lax popular morale, and still others have suffered a notable decline in work efficiency. A very small number of units have fallen apart, paying no attention to work and reform and even failing to carry out their routine work. He emphasized: Whether the work of a department is good or bad is decided mainly by its chief leaders. In the period when the organizational reform is being conducted and the old personnel are being replaced by the new, it is a test to leaders of every department whether they put party's causes or personal losses and gains first. Those who fail to take the overall situation into consideration, fail to lead and guide cadres to seize opportunities to accelerate development, and,

instead, consider their personal losses and gains first, give up their work, and take a laissez-faire attitude can never be good party members or leaders.

Chen Weigao spoke on three opinions on strengthening the work of provincial organs. First, the organizational reform should be conducted resolutely. The fundamental purpose of this reform is to transform functions, suit the development of the socialist market economy, and liberate and develop productive forces. The entire organizational reform should proceed in a well-guided, planned, and orderly manner. Redundant personnel will be properly placed through various channels and measures. It is hoped that all personnel of the departments will set their minds at ease, have the cardinal principles in mind, take the overall situation into consideration, and stand fast at their posts. Second, during the end-of-term reshuffle of governments to replace the old personnel with the new, some comrades will retreat from leading posts. It is hoped that the comrades who will soon retreat from leading posts will hold fast to their work, set a good example, and pass on experiences and give help to the new comrades to replace them. Third, all departments should strengthen ideological and political work, strengthen organizational leadership, and strictly enforce organizational discipline. Not only should they ensure the normal progress of their work, but also they should make their work suit the ever developing situation in reform and construction. All departments and units should examine and analyze their own work to see whether they have firmly and accurately seized opportunities, what new situations, new problems, and new contradictions the current reform and construction are faced with, and what the priorities of reform, opening up, and economic construction are. Through the conscientious analysis, they should achieve unity in the thinking of their cadres, strengthen leadership, assign tasks, clarify responsibilities, and strictly enforce discipline so that all their work will be an example in the province. [passage omitted]

Hebei Government Makes Personnel Appointments

SK3004110593 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 93 p 3

[Text] The provincial government made a decision on 3 April on appointing and removing some personnel.

Cheng Yiming [4453 0001 6900] was appointed general manager of the Hebei International Trust and Investment Corporation and was removed from the post as deputy director of production office of the provincial government.

Xu Baosheng [6079 0202 3932] was appointed general manager of the provincial import and export trading company.

Ma Dengqi [7456 4098 3823] was appointed director of the provincial environmental protection bureau.

Bian Xueyi [6708 1331 5030] was removed from the post of deputy commissioner of the Handan Prefectural Commissioner's Office.

Wang Deju [3769 1795 5282] was appointed deputy director of the Jidong Cement Plant.

Yang Baoshun [2799 1405 7311] and Cao Fazhen [2580 4099 4176] were appointed deputy directors of the Xingtai Metallurgical and Machinery Rolling Plant.

Tian Zhankun [3944 0594 0981] was removed from the post deputy director of the Xingtai Metallurgical and Machinery Rolling Plant.

Inner Mongolia Secretary Investigates Tumd

SK3004061993 Hohhot Inner Mongolia People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 93

[Text] During an investigation and study tour in Tumd Left Banner, Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, pointed out that adherence to the party's basic line without wavering means to persist in unity and development without wavering.

Comrade Wang Qun led responsible persons of pertinent regional departments to go to Tumd Left banner on 26 April. He visited the township enterprises, [words indistinct], and the worksite of the Wanjiagou reservoir in the banner to conduct investigations and study. He fully affirmed and highly praised the banner's leading bodies for their effort to strengthen unity, its two-digit economic growth rate, and its ideas for future development. Wang Qun emphasized: A united and stable social foundation is needed if we are to achieve success in economic construction. Unity represents the public interests of the region, and so does development. Unity and development constitute the theme of Inner Mongolia's work. We should seize the opportunity to accelerate development; hold high the banner of unity, construction, reform, and opening up; and adhere to the principle of unity. Party committees and governments at all levels, especially the party's leading cadres at all levels, should single-mindedly plunge themselves into development and the major battlefield of economic construction. Failing to adhere to the principle of unity, we will miss the opportunity for development and have difficulty in guaranteeing the central task.

Wang Qun pointed out: What should we do to seize the opportunity to accelerate development? Generally speaking, we should adhere to the ideological line of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts and extend the degree of reform. We should note that Inner Mongolia's energy and raw materials industries to be greatly developed meet market demand, create good efficiency, and [word indistinct], and they are the pillar industries the state will guarantee and develop on a priority basis during its macroeconomic regulation and control. As long as we take the road of joint development and import, we will be able to bring in funds, technology, trained personnel, and equipment. We should achieve

great and rapid development. While developing new projects, we should make great efforts to reform and technically transform the existing enterprises. We should tap the potential of the existing enterprises, handle well the relationship between the existing projects and the projects to be newly developed, and coordinate them well.

Wang Qun also emphasized: While giving overall consideration to the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, we should first put primary industry—agriculture and animal husbandry—in a strategic position and develop them successfully.

He said: We should particularly intensify the construction of the infrastructure for agriculture and animal husbandry to lay a solid foundation. We should organize and guide peasants to greatly develop the high-yield, good-quality, and highly efficient agriculture, to coordinate the processing industry with planting and breeding, and to develop trade, industry, and agriculture simultaneously.

Speaking on resolving financial difficulty of banners and counties, Wang Qun pointed out: The basic way lies in developing production. However, they should also practice frugality. If banners and counties can transfer 20-30 percent of their administrative personnel to the forefront of production in the process of their organizational reform, their financial burdens will be substantially reduced. All localities should formulate a good and encouraging policy based on their specific conditions and [passage indistinct].

Inner Mongolia Holds Cadres Meeting

SK3004115893 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 93 p 1

[By reporter Chen Li (7115 0500) and correspondent Liu Enkui (0491 1869 1145): "Inner Mongolia Holds Meeting of Regional-Level Department Cadres at or Above the Deputy Section Chief Level"]

[Text] On 16 April, the autonomous region held a meeting attended by cadres of the regional-level departments at or above the deputy section chief level to relay the guidelines of the first session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC] and the first session of the Eighth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and to make arrangements for how to implement the guidelines of the sessions and to promote the region's reform, opening up, and modernization.

Bu He, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the regional government; Wang Qun, Wu Liji, and Shi Shengrong, leaders of the region; and Wang Duo, a veteran comrade who has been working for Inner Mongolia for a long time, attended the meeting. Yu Xinglong chaired the meeting.

After introducing the grand situation and special features of the two sessions, Wu Liji emphatically relayed their basic guidelines. He said: The NPC session defined the main melody of grasping the favorable opportunity to speed up reform, opening up, and modernization and concentrating energy on promoting the national economy. Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report vividly embodies Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the basic line of the party, the 14th party congress guidelines, and the common aspirations of the people of various nationalities. The session stressed the necessity to speed up the pace of establishing the socialist market economic system and to conscientiously reform the administrative and managerial system and the government organizations and set forth the requirement for promoting the overall social progress closely in line with the central link of the economic construction. The session also made profound expositions and arrangements for speeding up the development of the central and western parts of the region, particularly the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities, and positively reunifying the motherland in line with the principle of one country and two systems.

On behalf of the regional party committee, Wu Liji set forth opinions. He pointed: All fronts and all departments in the region should organize the broad masses of party members, staff and workers, and people to conscientiously implement the reports and resolutions as adopted at the first session of the Eighth NPC and to promote the deep development of the region's reform, opening up, and modernization. At the time of seeing the achievements, we should continue to solve the new situation and new problems cropping up in the course of advance and ensure a sound progress of the economy. We should pay full attention to and vigorously strengthen agriculture and animal husbandry, realistically put agriculture in the first position of the economic work, be determined to solve the problems in both agricultural and livestock production, and ensure a sustained development of agricultural and livestock production. The party committees and governments at various levels should further change their functions and continue to provide a full course of scientific, technological, and information service. State-owned large and medium enterprises should further attend to the change of mechanisms, reduce consumption, create efficiency, improve quality, and enter the markets in a step-by-step manner. In short, all localities and departments should take the guidelines of the 14th party congress, the NPC session, and the National CPPCC session as guidance; mobilize the cadres and masses of all nationalities across the region; unite with them to advance forward, do solid work, make wide strides, and welcome the successful convocation of the region's two sessions with the outstanding achievements in reform, opening up, and economic construction and the political situation characterized by stability and unity.

Bu He pointed out in his speech: The NPC and National CPPCC sessions are extremely important as well as other

important political matters of the people following the 14th party congress. The sessions will play a key role in the country's political life. The sessions fully embodied the spirit of democracy, unity, seeking truth, and sparing no efforts to make advance; defined the main melody of speeding up reform, opening up, and modernization and elevating the economy to a new high; formed a common understanding; enhanced unity; and greatly mobilized the people to promote the work in the future. We should conscientiously organize cadres to study and solidly implement the guidelines of the sessions. Now, we are confronted with extremely good international and domestic development opportunities. Do not let slip the opportunities, they may never come again. Therefore, we should cherish, grasp, and make good use of the opportunities. We should try every possible means to ensure a high-speed and good-efficient development of the economy. Simultaneously, we should attend to both the social stability and unity and the unity between various nationalities. This is a prerequisite and a guarantee for the economic work. We should accurately handle the relationship between these two spheres.

Inner Mongolia Industrial Production Conference

SK3004110293 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 93 p 1

[Excerpts] On 15 April, the regional party committee and government held a "televised conference on the whole region's current industrial production and on ending deficits and increasing profits" in an effort to promote a speedy economic development in the region. Bai Enpei and Liu Zuohui addressed the conference. Song Zhimin presided over the conference.

Liu Zuohui pointed out: There are both joy and worries in our region's current industrial and communications economic situations. Compared with the first quarter of this year to the same period of last year, the sales value of all industrial enterprises implementing independent accounting increased 8.75 percent and the comprehensive norm rose 10.59 percent. The sales income, profits, tax delivery, and other norms of the budgetary industrial enterprises throughout the region all increased by more than 44 percent. The general situation was good. But the rate of development was not good. Therefore, all localities and departments should realistically attend to the following few tasks at present: First, they should strengthen management by objective and establish the responsibility system at all levels. All localities and departments should regard the production and development objectives, the comprehensive efficiency target, sales income, profits, deficit-ending and profit-increasing work, the circulation of funds, capital construction, technological transformation and other key construction projects as the content of their letters of responsibility, signed this kind of letters with all levels, clearly define the objectives, share the responsibility to each and every person, inspect and assess the work results, and give awards or punishments at the end of the year. Second, they should expand the degree of reform

and change the enterprise operational mechanism as quickly as possible. On the basis of comprehensively implementing the "regulation," all localities should prominently grasp the reform of the enterprise internal systems on personnel, labor, and wage distribution and the reform of the property right system, and do a good job in experimenting with the shareholding system. [passage omitted] Third, they should improve and strengthen enterprise management and strive to raise economic efficiency. All localities should attend to the management of the business sites, operation and marketing, technological transformation, product quality, finance, and basic facilities in the whole course of operation and unceasingly raise the quality of enterprises. Fourth, they should strengthen organizational leadership and implement all tasks well. Through such forms as handling official affairs on the spot, holding group consultations on some cases, and analyzing some major situations, governments at all levels should solve some tendentious problems and strive to form a better development situation in industrial and communications production during the first half of this year.

Liu Zuohui said: Last year, through strenuous efforts, the number of money-losing budgetary industrial enterprises throughout the region dropped by 38 from the previous year, and the range of deficits dropped 4.59 percent. Thus, we fulfilled the state assigned annual task of reducing deficits, and began changing the situation in which the deficits of state-owned enterprises increased in three successive years. During January and February of this year, the number of money-losing enterprises dropped by 14 from the same period last year and the range of deficits dropped 1.41 percent. However, owing to the contradictions accumulated over the past years, at present, our region is still in a state in which the number of enterprises earning profits, maintaining the original capital, and suffering deficits respectively accounted for one-third. The overall objective of ending deficits and increasing profits defined by the region this year is to reduce the number of state-owned enterprises suffering operational losses by 5 percent and the volume of deficits by 20-30 percent. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Bai Enpei stressed: It is necessary to regard reform and opening up as an impetus and to solve the deep-rooted contradictions of enterprises during their development. He expressed hope that leaders at all levels would correctly handle the relationship between the new enterprises and the existing enterprises, do a good job in changing the operational mechanism of enterprises, and further invigorate the existing enterprises. Otherwise, it will affect not only the current economic performance but also the future development. Bai Enpei stressed: In addition to invigorating large and medium enterprises, we should also invigorate small enterprises. So far, our region has more than 8,000 enterprises, 96 percent of which are small enterprises, and most of them are running in the red. We must pay great attention to this. This year, all localities should guarantee that 20 percent of the money-losing enterprises will end deficits and increase profits. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Gao Dezhan's Activities in Tianjin

Addresses Labor Day Rally

SK2904112493 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*
2300 GMT 28 Apr 93

[Text] On the morning of 28 April, the municipal party committee and government held a grand rally at the First Workers' Cultural Palace to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day and to commend model workers and collectives. Municipal party Secretary Gao Dezhan attended the rally and delivered a speech. Nie Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, presided over the rally. [passage omitted]

Gao Dezhan stressed in his speech: Model workers are outstanding representatives of the vast numbers of workers and staff members on various fronts. They have inherited the fine tradition of the Chinese working class and embodied the spirit of the times of reform and opening up, thus being the examples for the vast numbers of staff members and workers in the municipality. We should extensively disseminate the advanced deeds and ideas of model workers with a view to setting off an upsurge of learning from and catching up with the advanced.

In his speech, Gao Dezhan demanded: Staff members and workers throughout the municipality should strive to do their own jobs well to make new contributions to accelerating economic development. They should plunge into and promote reform and offer advises and efforts to deepen reform. They should develop the pioneering spirit and play a leading role in building the socialist spiritual civilization. In addition, they should attend to study to improve their quality and should serve as the file leaders of scientific and technological corps in order to make even greater contributions to fulfilling the municipality's strategic goal of accelerating development.

Attends Party Plenary Session

SK3004055693 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*
2300 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] The 14th Plenary Session of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee was held 29 April. Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over and addressed the session.

Attending the session were [words indistinct] members of the municipal party committee, and five alternate members. Members of the municipal advisory and discipline inspection commissions attended the session as observers. The session decided to hold the sixth Tianjin municipal party congress 6-12 May. The plenary session discussed and adopted in principle the report of the fifth municipal party committee to be submitted to the sixth municipal party congress for discussion. The participants all agreed to submit this report to the sixth municipal party congress for examination.

Under the leadership of the municipal party committee, and after several months' hard work, all preparatory work for the sixth municipal party congress were basically ready. Seven hundred and fifteen delegates to the sixth municipal party congress were elected and all other conditions for holding the municipal party congress were on hand.

At this plenary session of the municipal party committee, the participating comrades conscientiously discussed the draft report of the municipal party committee with a high sense of political responsibility and offered many very good views and suggestions. The plenary session was permeated with an atmosphere of democracy and unity.

The plenary session pointed out: The forthcoming sixth municipal party congress is a very important session and is of great significance in unifying thinking, enhancing spirit, seizing the opportunity to accelerate development, and winning new victory in Tianjin's socialist modernization. The plenary session called on Communist Party members on all fronts and all people across the municipality to take active action and to greet the convocation of the sixth municipal party congress with outstanding achievements in reform and opening up.

Addresses 4 May Movement Rally

SK0305035593 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*
2300 GMT 2 May 93

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 2 May, representatives of young people of various nationalities from all fronts and all circles met at a ceremonious rally to commemorate the 74th anniversary of the great May 4 patriotic movement at Tianjin Auditorium.

Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended and addressed the rally. Municipal leaders, including Wang Xudong, Li Jianguo, Liu Jinfeng, Zhang Zaiwang, Yang Zhihua, Liu Fengyan, Fang Fengyou, Li Huifen, Li Yuan, He Guomo, and (Wei Yuheng), and veteran comrades, including Lu Da, Tan Songping, Li Zhongyuan, and Zhao Jun, and responsible comrades of relevant departments attended the rally.

The rally began amid the grand playing of the national anthem. (Zhan Xiangjun), secretary of the municipal committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] and

chairman of the municipal Youth Federation, gave an opening address. At the rally, the responsible comrade of the municipal CYL committee, read the decision of the Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee on commending the 1991-1993 New Long March shock workers and the New Long March shock team pacesetters. [passage omitted] The rally issued a letter of proposal to 2 million young people throughout the municipality urging them to shoulder the historical mission and be pioneers of reform and opening up of the times.

Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave a speech in which he extended feative regards to the broad masses of CYL members and youths on all fronts across the municipality. He said: In line with the guidelines of the 14th party congress, we should emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, seize the opportunity to accelerate development, prefulfill the fighting objective of realizing a 300-percent increase in the national economy, and gradually turn Tianjin into a commercial, trade, and banking center, a technologically-advanced comprehensive industrial base, and a port of modernized science and technology opening to all directions in our country's northern region. This is a glorious but arduous strategic task. The party and the people have ardently hoped that Tianjin's 2 million CYL members and young people would bravely stand at the van of reform, opening up, and modernization; actively participate in the activities of young shock teams; enhance the sense of reform and opening up; stick to their own work posts; make dedications actively; have their feet planted on solid ground; quietly immerse themselves in hard work; and write a new chapter on young people of the present age who inherit and promote the glorious tradition of the May 4 Movement with their wisdom and sweat during their youth.

Gao Dezhan said: The CYL organizations are the party's faithful assistants, the vital new forces and shock teams of socialist modernization, and the big schools for training thousands upon thousands of socialist successors. In the future, the CYL organizations across the municipality, on the basis of their existing work achievements and under the leadership of the municipal party committee, will give full play to their role as a bridge linking the party with the young people. Party and government leaders at all levels should pay attention to and strengthen the work concerning young people, care for and support the CYL work, and raise the municipal work on young people and the CYL work to a new level.

Leaders Threaten 'War' Over Taiwan Independence

HK0305011893 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 3 May 93 p 5

[By Meimei Chan]

[Text] Top Chinese leaders have maintained that military action will be launched against Taiwan if the island declares independence.

During a meeting to map out future strategy towards Taiwan Chinese president and Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said Beijing would still pursue peaceful reunification with Taiwan.

But if someone challenged Beijing's "one-China" policy, China would not hesitate to resort to war to prevent the country from being separated, he said.

Jiang made the remarks at a three-day meeting in Beijing early last month held for senior party cadres involved in formulating policy on Taiwan before last week's historic so-called "Koo-Wang" meeting in Singapore.

Former Chinese president, Yang Shangkun, who was close to China's top leader Deng Xiaoping, also reiterated that if Taiwan declared independence, it would leave Beijing with no other options but to take military action.

Taiwan faces mounting pressure from its opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) to declare the island's independence. The DPP was barred from the talks because of its stance.

The Beijing meeting was clearly designed to review China's position before the historic talks.

China's chief negotiator, Wang Daohan, who is chairman of the Association for Relations Across Taiwan Straits (ARATS), is a close friend of Jiang.

The summit meeting, held at Xiangshan in Beijing, was revealed in the latest issue of a current affairs magazine, Cheng Ming Monthly.

Apart from Jiang and Yang, chairman of the National People's Congress Qiao Shi, vice-chairman of the Central Military Council Liu Huaqing and former vice-chairman of the party's Central Advisory Committee Bo Yibo also attended.

Over 50 officials and experts involved in Taiwan's affairs also showed up at the meeting organised by the head of Taiwan Affairs Office, Wang Zhaoguo.

During the meeting, the issue of establishing "three direct links"—including direct trade, mail, and communications—which was a stumbling block in the "Koo-Wang talks", had been discussed.

The Chinese officials have also weighed the advantages and disadvantages of a coalition government or federal

government with Taiwan should the two sides agree to form one under the "one-China" principle.

Other issues discussed in the Beijing meeting included the:

- Orientation and stability of Taiwan's mainstream political power;
- Impact of treating Taiwan as an equal political entity and the principle of One China;
- Possibility of holding talks between the ruling parties across the straits.

Reportage on 'Wang-Ku Talks' in Singapore

Comment on 'Great Significance'

HK3004142893 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1351 GMT 29 Apr 93

[By staff reporter Zhou Jianmin (0719 1696 7044): "A Product of History and the Times—Commenting on the 'Wang-Ku Talks'"]

[Text] Singapore, 29 April (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The just-concluded "Wang-Ku Talks" are full of achievements and have great significance, as one may well say. The talks not only mark the in-depth development of cross-strait relations but, more importantly, they also show that, on the premise of one China, as long as both sides of the strait sit down for talks, they can reach consensus and agreement on matters concerning the two sides of the strait.

The "Wang-Ku Talks" are the product of historical development and the trend of the times. In the world today, peace and development have become the theme. After nearly 40 years of separation, great advances in cross-strait relations have finally been made in recent years. More than 4 million people have visited the mainland and Taiwan on various occasions. The number of exchanges and contacts in areas such as economics, trade, science and technology, culture, education, health, art, and physical culture continues to rise. The tendency to move from exchange to cooperation is becoming increasingly noticeable.

In face of the formation of international economic groupings and the regionalization of the global economy, the demand for economic exchange and cooperation between the two sides of the strait is growing. In recent years, the number of Taiwan manufacturers and businessmen investing in the mainland has doubled and redoubled. They have undertaken more than 10,000 projects in a short seven-year period. That both sides of the strait have complemented one another and benefited from their exchanges has become an economic fact.

The ever-increasing development of cross-strait relations has resulted in many problems that call for urgent solution, and, moreover, the nearly 40 years of separation have also left quite a few problems that require

solution. The "Wang-Ku Talks," which were convened precisely against the above-mentioned background, are also the common demand and aspiration of the compatriots on both sides of the strait.

At the recent "Wang-Ku Talks," four agreements were formally signed, including "the Agreement on the Use and Verification of Notary Certificates Across the Strait," "the Agreement on Inquiries and Compensation Concerning Registered Mail," "the Agreement on Institutionalized Contacts and Talks Between the Two Organizations," and "the General Agreement on the Wang-Ku Talks." The signing and execution of these agreements will not only effectively guarantee the rights and interests of the people across the strait but will also help the two organizations [the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait and the Straits Exchange Foundation] to more effectively carry out consultations and cooperation within the limits of their own authority, further solve routine cross-strait issues, and promote various exchange and cooperation activities across the strait.

The "Wang-Ku Talks" have made a new beginning for the two sides of the strait to resolve issues concerning cross-strait relations through peaceful means. The facts show that, as long as both sides seek common ground while preserving differences with a sincere, rational, and practical approach and on the premise of one China, they will be able to reach a consensus and solve problems through consultations. There are still many problems for the two sides of the strait to solve. The "Wang-Ku Talks" are just a beginning. As a Western saying puts it, "Well begun is half done." This beginning gives people reason to hope that both sides of the strait will solve existing problems in their relations through peaceful means and will ultimately achieve a peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The success of the "Wang-Ku Talks" cannot be separated from the efforts of personnel from the two organizations and the other sides concerned. Although personnel from the two organizations have their own positions and are subject to policy restrictions, they racked their brains, strived for the greatest consensus in the limited space available, made full use of the Chinese wisdom of flexibility, practicality, and rationality, and ultimately reached the agreements desired by people at home and abroad who hope for a strong and unified China. One may well say that the agreements are an embodiment of their painstaking labor.

There is no denying that there were also differences in the "Wang-Ku Talks," centering on how to correctly approach the reality of the development of cross-strait economic relations. It is normal to have differences, otherwise there would be no need to have talks and consultations. Through talks and consultations, both sides will be able to understand one another's positions and views, even if they cannot iron out their differences

in one move. This will be of great help as further talks and consultations are held to eliminate differences and solve problems.

The "Wang-Ku Talks" have ended. They have been recorded on a glorious page of the annals of the development of cross-strait relations. With the passage of time, people will even more clearly see the pivotal path they have left in the long process of history.

ARATS Official on Talks

HK0205030793 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1052 GMT 29 Apr 93

[By reporter Lu Junjun (7120 8823 8823)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In an exclusive interview with this reporter at his office in Jingcheng Building today, Jing Shuping, vice chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, quite excitedly said that the realization of "Wang-Ku Talks" is a major historic event and marks a giant step forward in cross-strait relations.

Jing told this reporter: When attending the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference in 1991, I got acquainted with Ku Chen-fu, chairman of the Straits Exchange Foundation, and asked him "to come to the mainland to have a look." Two years later, Messrs. Wang Daohan and Ku Chen-fu eventually met in Singapore. This is the first high-level meeting of nongovernmental organizations since the two sides were separated over 40 years ago. With such a beginning, the pace will be quickened in the future.

As a vice chairman of ARATS, Jing Shuping was especially concerned with the "Wang-Ku Talks." In his view, both sides have displayed great sincerity at the talks. He said: As long as both sides have sincerity to promote the development of cross-strait relations and to boost cross-strait exchange and cooperation, and to sit down for talks, a consensus can be reached on numerous issues and many of them can be solved.

Jing spoke highly of the just-concluded "Wang-Ku Talks." He said: The talks are a great success and will be a great impetus for cross-strait economic cooperation and exchange and various exchanges in the future.

Touching on economic and trade exchanges and cooperation between the sides of the strait, Jing said that the prospects are wide. He said: In addition to ordinary economic and trade cooperation, it is all the more necessary for the two sides to develop technological cooperation. The mainland currently has several million scientists and technicians, and many technological achievements have been attained. The two sides should cooperate as quickly as possible in bringing into play the

advantages of these competent personnel and commercializing these achievements. There are bright prospects in this field.

Jing said: With cross-strait economic and trade exchanges developing to such an extent today, there is no reason for the Taiwan side not to lift restrictions on mainland economic and trade personnel going to Taiwan for visits and inspections and on mainland businessmen going there for investment. He said: On numerous occasions some people have invited him to Taiwan to have a look, but he could not make the trip till now. He expressed the belief that the pace of liberalization will be quickened in the wake of the "Wang-Ku Talks."

According to his analysis, once the Taiwan side lifts the restrictions on mainland businessmen going to Taiwan, science and technology development will be the first to cross the strait and "mount the platform."

Jing said: The All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce has recruited as members quite a few Taiwan businessmen investing on the mainland and some associations of Taiwan-funded enterprises in coastal provinces have also joined the federation as group members. The federation is willing to reflect the views of Taiwan businessmen investing on the mainland. He also indicated that the federation is willing to strengthen ties with industry and commerce organizations in Taiwan and serve as a bridge in cross-strait economic and trade exchanges.

As for the issues of offering guarantees to Taiwan businessmen's investments on the mainland, Jing Shuping said: The principal problem on the mainland at present is the lack of a sound legal system. This applies to both Taiwan and mainland businessmen. He stressed the need to speed up the pace of enacting various economic laws and regulations and amplify the legal system.

Wang Daohang on Talks

*OW0105103893 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Interview with Wang Daohan, chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not give; from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Following the successful ending of the Wang-Gu [Ku] meeting, a correspondent from this station interviewed Wang Daohan, chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS).

[Correspondent] What are your comments concerning this meeting? [video shows medium closeup shots of Wang Daohang sitting with two unidentified people and answering the correspondent's questions in a slow, firm voice]

[Wang Daohan] We have signed joint agreements at this meeting, so it can be said that this was a successful meeting.

[Correspondent] What role can the establishment of regular communications channels between the ARATS and the Strait Exchange Foundation play in promoting the development of relations between the two sides of the Straits?

[Wang] First of all, we can enhance mutual understanding. Second, we can find some subjects of common interest and discuss those subjects. In particular, the two organizations can solve some routine and economic problems through negotiations. In this way, the relations between the two sides of the straits can be further improved.

Wang Thanks Singapore

*OW0105163893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510
GMT 1 May 93*

[Text] Singapore, May 1 (XINHUA)—Wang Daohan, chairman of the mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS), held a farewell party here this evening to thank Singaporeans for the conveniences and help they provided for the historic "Wang-Ku meeting".

Over 150 representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Information and Arts, and other organizations of Singapore attended.

In his toast Wang expressed his gratitude to the government and people of Singapore for the conveniences and supports they offered to the meeting and to Singapore's media for their full coverage.

He described the meeting as "historic and very successful", and attributed the success to the joint efforts of the ARATS and the Straits Exchange Foundation of Taiwan.

Wang and his party are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow morning.

Departs for Beijing

*OW0205115493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in
Chinese 0717 GMT 2 May 93*

[By reporter Cai Ximei (5591 6932 2734)]

[Text] Singapore, 2 May (XINHUA)—Wang Daohan, chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait [ARATS], and Mrs. Wang left here for Beijing by plane this morning after successfully completing his talks with Gu Zhenfu [Gu Chen-fu], chairman of the board of directors of the Taiwan's Foundation for Exchange Across the Taiwan Straits [SEF].

Wang Daohan arrived in Singapore on 25 April. He and Gu Zhenfu held talks on 27 and 29 April and signed the "General Agreement on the Wang-Gu Talks" and three other agreements. Their talks turned a new page in the history of relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Before his departure, Wang Daohan said: "This has been an unforgettable trip. I feel very satisfied with the successful conclusion of the talks." In response to questions raised by reporters, he said that he believed he will again meet with Gu Zhenfu to hold the second round of talks and that the time and location of the meeting will of course be decided through consultations with Mr. Gu and in light of the circumstances.

Tang Shubei, ARATS executive vice chairman, and other members of ARATS who took part in the "Wang-Gu Talks" left here for Beijing on another flight this morning. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1209 GMT on 2 May transmits a service message deleting this last paragraph]

Returns; Wang Zhaoguo Issues Statement

OW0205141993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1004 GMT 2 May 93

[By reporter Fan Liqing (5400 7787 7230)]

[Text] Singapore, 2 May (XINHUA)—Wang Daohan, chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait [ARATS], and Mrs. Wang returned to Beijing this afternoon after completing the "Wang-Gu" talks in Singapore. Arriving in Beijing on the same flight were Tang Shubei, ARATS executive vice chairman; and Zou Zhekai, ARATS vice chairman and secretary general.

Wang Zhaoguo, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and director of the Office for Taiwan Affairs under the CPC Central Committee; Sun Xiaoyu, deputy director of the Office for Taiwan Affairs; Zhang Kehui, ARATS adviser and chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots; and Jing Shuping, ARATS vice chairman, went to the airport to welcome Wang Daohan and his party.

In a statement issued at the airport, Wang Zhaoguo said: "The Singapore talks between Chairman Wang Daohan and Mr. Gu Zhenfu [Ku Chen-fu], chairman of the board of directors of Taiwan's Foundation for Exchange Across the Taiwan Straits [SEF], were a complete success. We warmly welcome Chairman Wang and his party's return to Beijing and extend cordial greetings to Chairman Wang on his fruitful work." Wang Zhaoguo said: "This was the first meeting between high-level leaders of non-governmental organizations from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, and it marked an historically important step in relations between the two sides. It was a meeting of great significance and will have a positive impact on the development of relations between the two sides and even on the cause of China's reunification."

In an interview held at the airport with reporters from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, Wang Daohan said: "These talks have demonstrated that relations have taken a big step forward. They were the product of our previous efforts, as well as our interim achievements.

With this first step, it is possible to continue to work hard and take the second and third steps to push forward relations between the two sides. Both sides have a common goal, namely, achieving China's peaceful reunification. If issues cannot be resolved the first time, then we can hold other talks to gradually find solutions, as long as the two sides will sit down and hold talks to find common ground. I am optimistic about this." Wang Daohan also indicated: The talks have led to the signing of four agreements. ARATS will actively push for implementation of the agreements this year to promote various exchange programs between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. It will actively prepare for holding a cross-strait economic conference this year.

When a Taiwan reporter asked Chairman Wang to appraise Gu Zhenfu, he smiled, replying: "Mr. Gu is an experienced entrepreneur, an economic expert."

Further on Wang Daohan's Return

OW0205143593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)—Wang Daohan, chairman of the mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, was back in Beijing this afternoon after talks in Singapore with Ku Chen-fu [spelling of name as received], chairman of the Taiwan-based Straits Exchange Foundation.

Before boarding the plane for home, Wang expressed his satisfaction with the meeting and his belief that he will meet Ku later. However, the time and place will be discussed accordingly.

Speaking to reporters at the Beijing Airport, Wang said the conference indicates that relations between the two sides across the Taiwan Straits have taken a large step forward, this success is the fruit of preliminary work and the first-phase achievement, and efforts will be made for the second and third steps.

The two sides have a common objective, that is the peaceful unification of China, Wang said. Problems can be discussed and solved later in the seeking of common points.

Wang arrived in Singapore on April 25 and held talks with Ku Chen-fu between April 27 and 29. They signed four agreements for promoting relations between the mainland and Taiwan.

Wang also said his association will make active preparation for a meeting later this year to discuss economic affairs between the two sides.

'Text' of Statement on Talks

OW0305060193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)—While welcoming the return of Wang Daohan and his party from Singapore,

Wang Zhaoguo, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and director of the Office for Taiwan Affairs under the CPC Central Committee, issued a statement at Shoudu Airport today, saying that the "Wang-Gu Talks" were a complete success and were significantly important. The full text of his statement reads as follows:

Wang Daohan, chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait [ARATS], had satisfactorily concluded talks with Mr. Gu Zhenfu [Ku Chen-fu], chairman of the board of directors of Taiwan's Foundation for Exchange Across the Taiwan Strait [SEF] and returned to Beijing by plane today. We warmly welcome him back and extend cordial greetings to Chairman Wang on his fruitful work during his trip.

The "Wang-Gu Talks" were the first nongovernmental, economic, working-level, and functional talks between the highest ranking persons in charge of authorized nongovernmental groups on the two sides of the strait. During the talks, both sides overcame some obstructions and reached a consensus on several issues in the spirit of mutual respect, consultation on the basis of equality, seeking truth from facts, and seeking common ground while reserving differences; and through concerted efforts. They signed "The General Agreement on the Wang-Gu Talks," "The Agreement on the Use and Verification of Notary Certificates Across the Strait," "The Agreement on Inquiries and Compensation Concerning Registered Mail," and "The Agreement on Institutionalized Contacts and Talks Between the Two Organizations"; and both sides were satisfied with the results. We feel glad about this and would like to express our heartfelt thanks to persons from all circles at home and abroad who helped to bring about the talks.

The first meeting and talks between Chairman Wang Daohan and Chairman Gu Zhenfu in Singapore marked a historic and important step forward in relations between the two sides of the strait. It was a matter of great significance and will have a positive impact on furthering the development of cross-strait relations and on promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

It is noticeable from the results of the talks that there was a mighty cohesive force and a sense of identification with the state within the Chinese nation—a nation with a splendid 5,000-year-old culture. The results of the talks also demonstrated that the Chinese people on the two sides of the strait were able to fully use their own wisdom and creativity to handle well China's internal affairs and to promote the process of the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The "Wang-Gu talks" have established a good beginning. I believe that ARATS, SEF, and compatriots on both sides of the strait will fully cherish the achievements of the talks and treasure the good momentum for developing cross-strait relations, which have not come easily. We hope that both sides of the strait will continue their efforts, set the overall interests of the Chinese nation above everything else, further intensify their communication and contacts, remove obstacles, build up mutual trust, and develop cross-strait economic cooperation, trade, and contacts in various fields in order to create better conditions for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Taiwan To Begin Registered Mail Service With Mainland

HK0205030593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 0818 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Hong Kong, May 1 (CNS)—The "General Post Office" in Taiwan recently made public that it would begin to handle registered mail destined for the mainland at the end of May when it would also receive registered mail from the mainland.

With matters regarding inquiries and compensation in respect of this kind of mail service included in an agreement reached in the just-ended "Wang-Ku talks", the "post office" pointed out that it would immediately engage in such service once the agreement came into force. Before that date, only general air mail service is available across the straits via a third place.

The registered mail service will cover letters, postcards, printed matter, newsletters, magazines and documents specially for the blind. The charge for each registered item will be NT\$33 [New Taiwan dollars] and compensation will be NT\$880 for each lost item.

No U.S. Plans for Immediate Trade Retaliation

OW0105151993 Taipei CNA in English 1458 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Washington, April 30 (CNA) [dateline as received]—U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor Friday [30 April] announced his determination to place Taiwan on the Special 301 priority watch list, but decided not to take immediate retaliatory action.

Instead, he demanded that Taiwan meet all U.S. requirements on protecting intellectual property rights in an immediate action plan by July 31.

"We have given Taiwan and Hungary very special action plans, and expected them to meet the plans by the end of July," he said in a press conference.

Kantor said that Taiwan knows the situation, and he is sure that Taiwan should be aware how important for it to meet the U.S. action plan.

That means that the Office of U.S. Trade Representative will decide on Aug. 1 whether Taiwan and Hungary have met the objectives of the "immediate action plans." If it is determined that these objectives are not met, then it will reclassify Taiwan and Hungary under Special 301 and decide what further action is appropriate.

Noting that Taiwan has taken positive steps in its protection of copyrights by approving a bilateral copyright agreement and amending its law to ban in principle unauthorized parallel imports of copyrighted works, as well as committing to implement specific improvements by July 1 in its export licensing system for computer software and compact discs, Kantor said that significant problems remain in Taiwan.

"We have presented Taiwan with an immediate action plan to address problems in the level of protection for intellectual property rights and market access for U.S. audiovisual products," he said. "Taiwan needs to enact legislation to legitimize cable TV systems, control copyright piracy by cable TV stations on Taiwan and eliminate piracy of videogames."

In addition, Kantor said that serious problems with respect to obtaining and enforcing trademarks in Taiwan need to be resolved by the July 31 deadline.

This year, the Clinton administration, under its new Special 301 policy, identified Brazil, India and Thailand as "priority foreign countries" for denying effective protection for U.S. intellectual property or fair and equitable market access for U.S. goods.

Ten U.S. trading partners were placed on the "priority watch list," including Argentina, Egypt, South Korea, Poland, Turkey, Australia, the European Community, Saudi Arabia, Hungary and Taiwan. Of these countries, South Korea, Argentina, Egypt, Poland and Turkey will be under "out-of-cycle" reviews.

The Office of U.S. Trade Representative also placed seventeen countries on the "watch list" and will conduct "out-of-cycle" reviews on such countries as Cyprus, Italy, Pakistan, Spain and Venezuela.

Moreover, Kantor identified Japan under Title VII provisions of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act because of grave U.S. concern that Japan may not be adhering to the terms of the U.S.-Japan super-computer agreement. The U.S. Government will undertake a special review of Japanese actions under the agreement in the coming month.

He also identified the European Community under Title VII pending EC approval of the recent agreement with the United States on heavy electrical equipment and the outstanding dispute over telecommunications equipment, and expressed deep concerns over the procurement practices in Australia, Japan, and Mainland China.

The procurement market in Mainland China remains non-transparent and generally inaccessible to foreign bidders, Kantor said. Mainland China has reached an agreement with the United States committing to changes for improvement, but these changes are not due to be implemented, he added.

Officials Pledge Efforts in Copyright Protection

OW0105084793 Taipei CNA in English 0831 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Taipei, May 1 (CNA)—Ranking government officials pledged Saturday [1 May] to intensify efforts toward intellectual property rights [IPR] protection as the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) placed Taiwan on the Special 301 "Priority Watch List."

Chairman Hsiao Wan-chang of the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD) stressed at a press conference that the government will take new measures to address copyright problems.

Hsiao, who also heads a task force on trade ties with the United States, said his council has drawn up the four-year guidelines on the enforcement of intellectual property protection, which are slated to be put into force on June 1.

Under the new guidelines, which will follow the just-expired five-year action plan on trade with the United States, a special agency will be established to push for local initiative in copyright protection and to tackle copyright issues involving the two countries.

The comprehensive package also calls for accelerated enactment or revision of certain related bills including the Cable TV Law, the Patent Law, the Trademark Law, the Integrated Circuit Placement Protection Act, and the Industrial Design Act.

To effectively enforce the laws related to intellectual property protection, Hsiao pointed out, the government will continue to strictly implement the computer export

monitoring system which will also apply to trademark exports including sporting equipment, cosmetics, and automobile parts.

The government will also intensify the crackdown on copyright infringements, he added.

Government Denies Subsidizing Textile Sector

OW0105102093 Taipei CNA in English 0822 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Taipei, May 1 (CNA)—Taiwan Friday [30 April] denied French accusations that it has engaged in unfair trade practice by subsidizing the man-made fiber industry.

Dominique Jacomet, executive of a French textile industry union, charged that Taiwan was able to see the production of its petrochemical fiber industry surge to 1.5 times that of the 12 European Community members during the past 10 years, largely attributable to government subsidies.

He charged that Taiwan's dumping practices have harmed the French textile industry.

"The charges are groundless," Chao Liang-kung, chairman of the Taiwan Textile Federation, asserted Friday. "Our man-made fiber industry has neither received any government subsidies nor dumped products on the European markets."

The French textile union is slated to carry advertisements in major newspapers on May 3 and take to the streets on May 14 to protest the allegedly unfair competition by Taiwan and other textile producing countries.

Chao said the planned French move is a signal of mounting European protectionism, and called for countermeasures against the unfavorable trend.

Report on Beijing's Threat Against Independence

OW0305092793 Taipei CNA in English 0906 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] Hong Kong, May 3 (CNA)—Top Communist Chinese leaders have maintained that military action will be launched against Taiwan if the island declares independence, according to THE STANDARD.

Communist Chinese "President" and Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said Beijing would still pursue peaceful reunification. However, if someone challenged Peking's "one-China" policy, Communist China would not hesitate to resort to war to prevent the country from being separated, he said.

Jiang made the remarks at a three-day meeting in Beijing early last month held for senior party cadres involved in formulating policy on Taiwan before last week's historic so-called "Ku-Wang" meeting in Singapore.

Former "President" Yang Shangkun, who was close to mainland's top leader Deng Xiaoping, also reiterated that if Taiwan declared independence, it would leave Beijing with no other options but to take military action.

Taiwan faces mounting pressure from its opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) to declare the island's independence. The DPP was barred from the talks because of its stance, it said.

The Beijing meeting was clearly designed to review Communist China's position before the historic cross-strait talks.

Mainland's chief negotiator, Wang Daohan, who is chairman of the Association for Relations Across Taiwan Straits (ARATS), is a close friend of Jiang.

The summit meeting, held at Xiangshan in Beijing, was revealed in the latest issue of a current affairs magazine, CHENG MING monthly.

Apart from Jiang and Yang, chairman of the "National People's Congress" Qiao Shi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Council Liu Huaqing and former Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Advisory Committee Bo Yibo also attended.

Over 50 officials and experts involved in Taiwan affairs also showed up at the meeting organized by Wang Zhaoguo, head of Taiwan Affairs Office.

During the meeting, the issue of establishing "three direct links" - including direct trade, mail, and communications - which was a stumbling block in the "Ku-Wang talks", had been discussed.

The mainland officials have also weighed the advantages and disadvantages of a coalition government or federal government with Taiwan should the two sides agree to form one under the "one-China" principle, according to the report.

Other issues discussed in the Peking meeting included the orientation and stability of Taiwan's mainstream political power; impact of treating Taiwan as an equal political entity and the principle of one China; possibility of holding talks between the ruling parties across the Straits.

SEF Chairman Urges Unity in Mainland Talks

OW0105084493 Taipei CNA in English 0829 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Taipei, May 1 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] should demonstrate solidarity in dealing with Mainland China, the chief delegate to a just-concluded high-level cross-strait meeting said Friday.

C.F. Ku, chairman of the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), made the call during a 30-minute news conference at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport upon his return from Singapore following a historic meeting with his

mainland counterpart Wang Daohan, head of Beijing's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS).

Both SEF and ARATS are nominally private organizations Taipei and Beijing have established to handle cross-strait exchanges in the absence of official links.

Ku said the Singapore meeting was not a complete success as the SEF delegation failed to secure an investment guarantee agreement from the mainland for Taiwan investors, who have funneled an estimated US\$9 billion to the mainland during the past few years.

The main reason for the failure was because the SEF's bargaining position had been weakened by disunity within Taiwan, Ku noted.

In a democratic society like Taiwan, Ku said, all people can have different opinions. "But when handling foreign affairs, especially dealing with Mainland China, we must speak with one voice," the soft-spoken SEF chairman said.

Ku added that he fully understood the concerns of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] over the unprecedented high-level cross-strait talks. The DPP, which has advocated Taiwan independence, worried that the Ku-Wang meeting might mark a step forward toward China's unification, and sent a parliamentary delegation to Singapore where they launched indoor and outdoor protests against the talks.

Ku said the DPP's concern was unfounded as the Singapore meeting was limited to non-political administrative issues.

Ku added that Taiwan should recruit more experts for future negotiations with the mainland.

Speaking on the same occasion, SEF Vice Chairman and Secretary-General Chiu Chin-i said the SEF tentatively plans to set up five task forces based on different topics and train more negotiators for future talks with ARATS officials. Chiu, however, declined to elaborate.

Premier Lien Comments on Singapore Talks

*OW0205103793 Taipei Voice of Free China in English
0200 GMT 1 May 93*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Premier Lien Chan said on 30 April that the just-concluded talks between the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait [ARATS] in Singapore established a channel for systematic contacts between Taiwan and Mainland China. He urged the authorities concerned in Peking to recognize that only with sincerity and goodwill can the process of China's reunification be set in course and become meaningful. On the other hand, Lien expressed regret over the mainland's failure to take

seriously the question of protection for Taiwan investors on the mainland raised by the Taiwan delegation during the Singapore meeting.

The premier stressed: Despite the ideological difference between the two sides, both should realize that the key is that they should not engage in long-time separation and conflict.

Delegate Recommends Training for Mainland Talks

*OW0305092993 Taipei CNA in English 0759 GMT 3
May 93*

[Text] Taipei, May 3 (CNA)—Taiwan needs to cultivate more professional talents and negotiators to face challenges from Mainland China, a Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) official said Sunday [2 May].

SEF Secretary-General Cheyne Chiu [Chiu Chin-i], who just concluded tough talks with delegates from Beijing's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) in Singapore, said: "We must enhance our negotiating skills because we'll face more and more negotiations with the mainland in the future."

Chiu said SEF, a nominally private body entrusted by the ROC [Republic of China] Government to handle day-to-day civilian exchanges with the mainland, will endeavor to transform itself into a better prepared organization for negotiation.

He revealed that SEF expects to add 30 more staff members and more money to improve efficiency. "Ten to 20 people will be picked by SEF to concentrate on hammer out negotiating strategy," he noted.

Scholars and government officials may also be invited as SEF consultants who may get the chance to either accompany future delegations to negotiations with ARATS officials or even join such negotiations, Chiu said.

Chiu and SEF chairman C. F. Koo [Ku Chen-fu] reported to Premier Lien Chan this morning about the historic meeting between Koo and ARATS Chairman Wang Daohan held in Singapore last week. They were expected to ask Lien to give SEF more manpower and money in order to better handle future cross-strait talks.

Chiu said SEF plans to organize five negotiating squads to prepare for the forthcoming negotiations with ARATS on repatriation of illegal mainland immigrants, intellectual property rights protection, fishery disputes, joint efforts to combat crime and legal counseling services.

According to an agreement signed during the Koo-Wang meeting, SEF and ARATS delegates will meet later this year to discuss the above-mentioned five topics. The date and venue for such talks have yet to be decided.

Bureau Seizes Heroin Worth \$38.5 Million

OW0105102293 Taipei CNA in English 0811 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Taipei, May 1 (CNA)—The Bureau of Investigation (BOI) Friday [30 April] cracked an international drug ring, seizing three men and 35 kilograms of heroin worth about NT\$ [New Taiwan dollars] 1 billion (US\$38.5 million)

"The BOI has followed the track of the drug ring since we were tipped off six months ago," a BOI spokesman said.

BOI agents first apprehended drug dealer Kuan Wen-ta when he was driving along the city's east district Friday afternoon. The agents found 2.1 kilograms of wrapped heroin bricks in two handbags in his car.

The agents concurrently seized another 1.4 kilograms of heroin from the house of Chen Wen-po, believed to be the "messenger" of the drug ring in downtown Taipei.

The BOI later nabbed a third man, Fan Chin-chien, 40, for possession of two pistols and 35 rounds of ammunition in the central Taiwan city of Taichung. Fan denied having had a role in the drug smuggling case.

An alleged Hong Kong drug dealer dubbed "Ah Ti" and a Taiwan businessman only identified as Juo are still at large.

The case has been handed over to the Taipei and Taichung prosecutors' offices for further investigation, with the three being charged with illegal possession of drugs and firearms.

The bureau said its agents began monitoring the drug trafficking group in October after they received a tip-off saying the group had planned to smuggle drugs from the China mainland and Thailand into Taiwan.

The bureau found Chen had since visited Hong Kong many times under the guise of a travel agent.

BOI agents decided not to act against the drug ring until they feel the time is right though the group had been found smuggling heroin into Taiwan from the British colony several times.

Hong Kong

Governor's U.S. Visit, MFN Issue Viewed

HK3004150593 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 2034 GMT 30 Apr 93

[By correspondent Hong Wen (3126 2429)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 30 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Beginning in May, Sino-U.S. talks on most-favored-nation [MFN] status will again heat up and are moving into a decisive stage. The only slight difference from last year is, apart from harping on the old theme of human rights, arms sales, and trade deficits, some U.S. Government officials and congressmen this year are making new noises "factoring in" Hong Kong's constitutional problems. What has been seen in the printed word is a supplementary clause bill, which reads much like a political declaration. It was proposed last week by two U.S. congressmen and included the demand that China "observe the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the problem of Hong Kong."

It was amid such a climate that Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten flew to the United States today to work as a "lobbyist" and meet with Clinton and other political leaders to talk about the impact on Hong Kong of unconditionally extending China's MFN status. Despite his reiteration that the Hong Kong problem is a matter between China and Britain, it has become a matter of great concern and doubt among many noted Hong Kong social leaders whether Chris Patten, owing to his unique past as a politician, would put his constitutional reform package on his agenda and use trade issues to exert pressure on China, thus increasing the Hong Kong people's worries.

Veteran political observer Xu Simin characterized Governor Patten's trip as "attracting suspicion." With his style and political appeal, it will be difficult for Mr. Patten to avoid discussing the constitutional reform package during his meetings. Indeed, hints of his agenda can be found in the list of individuals he is scheduled to meet, for among them are congressmen Mitchell—who introduced the bill for conditionally extending China's MFN status—and McConnell—who proposed the Hong Kong Bill. Both have publicly encouraged the Hong Kong people to become more fully involved in Governor Patten's "constitutional reform package." It would not be surprising at all if they list the constitutional reform package as the main item on the agenda and link it to the MFN issue when meeting with Governor Patten.

Rita Fan, former executive and legislative councillor, also worries that the present visit might create a wave of popularity for Governor Patten. The reason is simple. Democratically elected politicians in the West love—for the sake of their own voting constituencies—anything that can win the name of "democracy" for them without cost. In fact, in the six months since Governor Patten unveiled his constitutional reform package, he has been

busily trying to shape the image of a "democratic fighter" before the foreign media. For the same reason, we may expect similar "noise" from a host of American politicians before the media. It is hard to believe that Governor Patten would give up the opportunity to earn some political capital during his visit to the United States.

It is well known that the MFN status works to benefit not only the United States and China but Hong Kong as well. Therefore, China firmly opposes any conditions being attached to its MFN status or any effort to lump it in with Hong Kong's constitutional problem. The Hong Kong problem before 1 July 1997 is one for China and Britain, and it becomes China's internal affair thereafter. Governor Patten himself will not pay any price if China's MFN status issue is politicized and complicated as a result of U.S. support for Chris Patten and his position. But China, the United States, and Hong Kong will be hurt. If a trade war erupts between China and the United States, the economic system that increasingly integrates Hong Kong and the mainland will be the first to suffer. However, American stakes in the Chinese market will also be endangered.

Editorial on Governor's U.S. Visit, MFN

HK0205031293 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY
MORNING POST in English 2 May 93 p 10

[Editorial: "How Uncle Sam May Be of Help"]

[Text] It is hard to imagine how any conversation between U.S. President Mr Bill Clinton and Hong Kong Governor Mr Chris Patten could take place without, eventually, turning to the question of the progress of the territory's constitutional reforms. Harder still to conceive that Mr Patten can survive a gruelling round of TV chat show interviews and encounters with the Washington and New York press corps, never once dealing with the gridlock that is currently holding back Hong Kong's political and financial development.

Yet China is reportedly waiting to pounce on any remarks that Mr Patten may make during the highest profile visit yet of any Hong Kong Governor to the United States. Should he bring up the territory's present predicament, we are warned, he will immediately be condemned for playing what is known in the parlance as "the international card".

Such a view is a pity, and misses an important point. China's growing economic prosperity and strategic importance is underscored and enhanced, not threatened, by the level of interest shown by others in its affairs. A more prominent role in world affairs brings with it responsibility and scrutiny. It is a danger only to nations with something to hide. Where once an impoverished and ailing China was often ignored or overridden by the great powers of the past in all but regional affairs, today Beijing is actively courted over crucial issues such as North Korea's refusal to allow inspection

of its nuclear installations. Such involvement shows it is not just China's economic sphere of influence that is growing.

That said, China's tenterhooks approach to the timing of Mr Patten's visit to the U.S. is, perhaps, understandable. It is a few short weeks before Mr Clinton must announce a decision on Beijing's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading status. He may even do it sooner. And he is a president who has already shown a marked inclination to attach conditions over human rights and arms sales this year.

As an astute politician, Mr Patten will be well aware how one wrong move could backfire badly this week, enraging Beijing's leadership and badly damaging his image in Hong Kong. Pro-China commentators were priming the pump yesterday, with columns condemning the trip as a cheap trick and maintaining the mainland needed no help from the likes of the Governor. The Governor, on the other hand, rightly maintains he is seeing Mr Clinton tomorrow to put the case for Hong Kong, not China. It is a case which, thanks to the publicity surrounding his struggle over reforms, may win many friends and influence many a hard-hearted senator and congressman. It is a case from which China has much to gain.

That said, Mr Patten may well be secretly hoping to convince Mr Clinton to say as little as possible about Hong Kong's current battle with Beijing over reforms while he is on U.S. soil. Any statements from the newly-installed president will only reinforce China's view that there is an international conspiracy to bring down the last major communist regime.

So when the Governor meets Mr Clinton for his 30-minutes at the White House tomorrow, the best he can hope for is that he can win the president over to the view that tough conditions on MFN will only harm Hong Kong and the reforms that the U.S. has already publicly backed. Then, perhaps much to the president's puzzlement, he might add a small personal plea: that it would be better if Mr Clinton refrained from too strong an endorsement of either Mr Patten or his Hong Kong blueprint. At least, until the Governor is safely installed back in Upper Albert Road [address of the governor's Hong Kong residence].

Anything that smacks of an alliance of old foes will simply bring about a swift return to the war of words that has been waged for the past seven months since Mr Patten announced his plans on October 7.

Official Calls Patten's U.S. Visit 'Strange'

HK0305025593 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 May 93 p 4

[Report: "Zhang Junsheng Stressed It Was Not Right for Governor Patten To Take Hong Kong's Political Reform Issue to the United States for Discussion"]

[Excerpt] Zhang Junsheng, deputy director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, criticized Hong Kong Governor Patten for taking the constitutional issue of Hong Kong to the United States for discussion. He said that Patten was wrong to do this, and he also felt that it was strange for Patten to do this.

Yesterday, after participating in the walk to support Beijing's application for hosting the 2000 Olympic Games, Zhang Junsheng said that Hong Kong's political issue should not be discussed in the United States, and it is wrong to do this. That issue is a matter to be discussed only between China and the UK. How can it be discussed in the United States? He felt that it was strange for Patten to do this.

Zhang Junsheng added that there should be no relation between the extension of China's most favored nation [MFN] status in the United States and the Sino-British dispute over Hong Kong's constitutional structure. MFN arrangements are reciprocal between China and the United States rather than a favor bestowed by one side to another. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Patten Exerting 'Pressure' on Talks

HK3004132193 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Apr 93 p 11

["Special commentary" by Yu Hung (0151 3126): "Chris Patten's Overtones"]

[Text] At a time when the Sino-British talks were approaching the second round, Chris Patten made some remarks. He said: I will consider the progress and results of the talks to decide when to put the political reform package to the Legislative Council and "believe" participants at the talks know that time is running out. In making such remarks at this moment, besides being unwilling to be lonely, we are afraid, he also wants to exert pressure on the talks.

In fact, Chris Patten has never cared about the question of time and progress. Regarding the 1994-95 electoral arrangements, there are already principled agreements and understandings between China and Britain, and only when they continue discussing detailed arrangements on this foundation can they settle the question. Nevertheless, without any regard for the previous consensus reached between China and Britain, he introduced the "three-violations" political reform proposals last October, raised obstacles, and complicated the issue. He took a long roundabout course and has, with much difficulty, now returned to the original foundation for talks. In addition, the talks should have begun last month. But [they did not] because Chris Patten unreasonably demanded that Hong Kong officials be official representatives at the talks, in an attempt to create a "three-legged stool." He also gazetted his proposal, delaying the talks for more than a month. Is it not very clear who has raised the obstacles and who has caused

the delay? That he pretends to be concerned about time and progress now makes him like a thief crying: Stop thief.

The Chinese side has always had good faith and now the British side is also willing to sit down. This shows that both sides hope that the problem can be resolved. Under this premise, the talks will naturally not go on indefinitely. If Chris Patten still has good faith in the Sino-British talks, he should not create noise during the course of the talks or set a time limit for the talks to exert manmade pressure. Any deed by Chris Patten, the governor of Hong Kong sent from Britain, or by the Hong Kong Government and Legislative Council, which are under British rule, that limits the Sino-British diplomatic talks, exerts pressure on or interferes with the talks, or rejects and overthrows Sino-British diplomatic agreements has no basis in legal principles at all. As for talks between China and Britain, Chris Patten can only follow and give assistance where necessary, but has no reason and no right to demand that the talks follow his will. As for agreements reached at Sino-British talks, the British Hong Kong Government can only accept them unconditionally and guarantee to implement them.

The very reason Chris Patten has to interfere with the talks is: If agreement is reached at the Sino-British talks this time which proceed on the basis of "three conformities," it means that his "three-violations" political reform proposals become bankrupt, and this is what Mr. Chris Patten does not wish to see. Although Chris Patten said that his proposals are subject to revision, he has, in practice, made good preparations for adhering to the original proposals. A few days ago, Chris Patten said that if the Legislative Council does not accept the agreements and the British side maintains that this is correct, he will give an explanation to the Chinese side. This remark foreshadows what he will do next. Precisely because of this, people have reason to worry whether or not Mr. Patten will make trouble and raise obstacles again.

Patten Shows 'Flexibility' on Reform Timetable

HK0105070093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 May 93 p 1

[By Connie Law and Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] The Governor, Mr Chris Patten, yesterday injected some flexibility into Sino-British negotiations over Hong Kong's constitutional reforms by leaving open the timetable for putting his proposals to the Legislative Council.

The prospect that Mr Patten would table before the legislative session ends in July the draft bills that given effect to his plans for the 1994/95 elections prompted China to warn against any attempt to pressure it into an agreement.

In what is seen as a move to allow more room for the Sino-British negotiators to come up with a solution, Mr

Patten said only that the administration aimed to allow legislators as much time as possible to discuss the 1994/95 bills.

While this may placate Beijing, Mr Patten's remarks are certain to bring a sharp response from the pro-democracy side, which has already expressed fears that the Government's resolve might buckle and allow the July schedule to slide.

Mr Patten was adamant that his credibility would not suffer if Beijing dragged out negotiations.

Senior officials, including the Secretary for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Michael Sze Cho-cheung, had repeatedly indicated that they intended to enact the bill before the council went into recess on July 21.

Mr Patten, who set out yesterday for a 10-day tour of the United States, said he had two aims in the current Sino-British talks.

"One is to give these talks a fair wind and to complete them successfully.

"The other, not unreasonably, is to give the Legislative Council as much time as possible to discuss the arrangements for 1994 and 1995 and to have arrangements in place well before those elections," he said.

Asked if it was still possible to have the legislation enacted before the end of this session, Mr Patten said: "You would, I think, find me less than sensible if I was to start ringing days in the calendar."

Legislative Councillor Mr Yeung Sum is to ask the administration on Wednesday whether it will keep its promise to complete the legislative process by July.

Mr Sze, who is a member of the British supporting team, is expected to reply.

He returned to Hong Kong with other British support team members yesterday and immediately went to the Government Secretariat to give a detailed report to the Deputy to the Governor, Sir David Ford.

Another team member, the British Foreign Office's Hong Kong Department head, Mr Peter Ricketts, will also give a full briefing to the Prime Minister, Mr John Major, when he returns to London.

The teams will return to Beijing for a third round of talks between May 21 and 23.

It is understood that both sides remained far apart on matters of principle.

China yesterday hinted that Britain's failure to get back on track the "three accords"—the Joint Declaration, the Basic Law and previous Sino-British understandings—remained a major sticking point in the talks.

A British source said the British team wanted to discuss specifics in the electoral package while the Chinese side insisted on focusing on matters of principle.

Official: China 'Not To Blame' for Talks Delay

HK0205064593 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 May 93 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Zhang Junsheng, XINHUA Hong Kong Branch Deputy Director, Says the Chinese Side Is Not Responsible for the Late Opening of Talks on the Arrangements for the 1994-95 Hong Kong Elections"]

[Text] After attending the reception for the opening of young mainland artist Li Man's [2621 2581] exhibition yesterday, Zhang Junsheng, deputy director of the XINHUA news agency's Hong Kong Branch, said: The Chinese side hopes that the problem of the 1994-95 electoral arrangements can be solved as soon as possible, though the Chinese side is not to blame for the ongoing procrastination. As for whether this issue can be solved soon through Sino-British talks, he stressed that this is not solely up to the Chinese side.

The other day, Chris Patten said that there should be a time limit for the Sino-British talks, and the results should be made public before the Legislative Council is adjourned.

When asked by a reporter to comment on this yesterday, Zhang Junsheng said: As far as China is concerned, it never wanted to see this matter (the 1994-95 election arrangements) drag on for so long. He asked the reporter: "Isn't that true? You know it too well."

Zhang Junsheng pointed out: If China and the UK had consulted one another on the 1994-95 election arrangements before last October, this issue would not have dragged on to this day. The two sides have at last resumed talks. The guideline for the talks is unequivocal; that is, to discuss the arrangements for the 1994-95 election in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of converging with the Basic Law, and the agreements and understandings reached between China and the UK.

Zhang Junsheng emphasized: "The problem cannot be readily solved unless earnest talks are conducted in accordance with—truly in accordance with—these three principles." He also said: As for the time issue, the Chinese side does hope for an early solution, but the Chinese side is not to blame for the ongoing procrastination. As for whether the problem can be solved soon through the talks, it is not up to the Chinese side alone.

Zhang Junsheng refused to make a prediction about the possibility of a fourth round of talks. He only said this to the reporters: The third round has been set, but it is still unknown what will happen at the end of the third round.

'Shadow' To Remain Over 3d Round of UK Talks

HK0305104593 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 May 93 p 2

["Special Dispatch" from Beijing by staff reporter: "Chinese Side Insists That British Must Affirm Three Major Principles, and Great Differences Cast Shadow Over Third Round of Talks"]

[Text] The Chinese and British sides are still divided over ways to hold the third round of talks over Hong Kong's political reform. After the British side expressed hope last Friday [30 April] that the new round of talks scheduled to begin on 21 May will discuss specific arrangements for the elections as soon as possible, a Chinese official said to this reporter that the Chinese side will continue to ask the British side to first affirm the three major principles.

The last two rounds failed to make any substantial progress for the reason that the Chinese side insisted on first settling matters of principle, while the British side hoped that specific arrangements for the elections would be discussed first and that the Chinese side would put forward their proposals. Since the Chinese side will continue to insist on discussing matters of principle first in the third round of talks, a shadow will still hang over the third round of talks.

Twenty Directly Elected Seats

According to the Chinese official, the three major principles the Chinese side repeatedly asked the British side to affirm in the last two rounds of talks are as follows.

1. There will be only 20 directly elected seats for the 1995 legislative council.
2. The functional constituency elections must be held the way they were. Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten's proposal to extend the franchise of functional constituencies to all eligible voters, which means direct elections in disguised form, is unacceptable.
3. The Election Committee that will return 10 legislative councillors must be organized in accordance with the seven classified diplomatic letters which were made public in October last year; namely, it will comprise: A. Industrial and commercial, financial, professional, laboring, social service, and religious functional constituencies; B. high-ranking political figures; C. members of the urban council and district boards; and D. representatives of all legal and consultancy commissions.

The official continued: The proposal made by Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten that the Election Committee be composed of district board members elected by local residents does not comply with the Basic Law. Article 97 of the Basic Law stipulates that district organizations are not "organs of political power," so district board members should not be involved in politics.

Concerning the British side's request to discuss specific arrangements for the elections, the official said: Only when the British side affirms the above three major principles will the Chinese side discuss the details for the elections and put forward its opinions on the arrangements for the elections.

The Chinese Side Will Not Leave a Gray Area

As the Chinese side hopes that the current Sino-British talks will settle once and for all every problem concerning the political reforms and that there will be no "gray areas" that will be interpreted at will, it predicted that the current negotiations would last a long time and would not end before 21 July, when the current legislative year expires. In another words, the Chinese side does not consider it reasonable for the Hong Kong Government to hope that the legislation for the arrangements for 1994-95 elections will be accomplished before the current legislative year expires.

The official pointed out: If the political reform package is submitted to the Legislative Council by the British side when the talks are in progress, the talks will break down.

In another development, the official [as published] Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE quoted Xu Simin and Tam Yiu-chung, who are China's Hong Kong affairs advisers, as saying that it is unreasonable and harmful to demand that the Sino-British talks end in July; namely, before the Legislative Council is in recess.

Xu Simin said: Some people criticized the Chinese side for playing for time, but anyone who really understands a bit of China's diplomatic system will know that it takes time and energy for China to gradually pursue its omnidirectional diplomacy. The visit to West European countries by Jiang Enzhu, China's vice foreign minister and representative for Sino-British talks, is part of China's endeavor to pursue this diplomacy. He will return to China eight days away from the time scheduled for the third round of Sino-British talks. To Mr. Xu's knowledge, the eight-day period will be used to evaluate the visit to West European countries and for preparations for the Sino-British talks. Therefore, Mr. Xu believed that Jiang Enzhu will have a tight schedule in the period. The fact that the third round of Sino-British talks will continue on Saturday and Sunday, continued Mr. Xu, shows that the Chinese side does not at all play for time.

Tam Yiu-chung, Hong Kong affairs adviser and vice chairman of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, pointed out: Some people are trying to set a deadline for the Sino-British talks for the reason that the Legislative Council will be in recess in July. This amounts to asking the two sovereign powers to yield themselves, who are discussing matters of great importance, to the Legislative Council's technical procedure. This means putting the cart before the horse. In fact, he continued, there are still considerable differences of opinion between the two sides. If the two sides reach agreement when the Legislative Council is in recess, the bill commission under the Legislative Council can meet

to discuss the matter all the same. Even if the future Sino-British talks will be delayed for some time again, the Legislative Council can first discuss the pressing matter relating to the 1994 district board elections.

BBC To Continue Transmitting Through Territory

HK0305072493 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in Cantonese 1125 GMT 2 May 93

[From the "Media Watch" program, produced by Radio Television Hong Kong and presented by Mao Ming-cheng (3029 1322 7324) and Chang Chien-ting (1728 1017 1656)]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The British Broadcasting Corporation [BBC] now broadcasts to Hong Kong through Hong Kong Radio 6, offering a 24-hour service in English on 675 kHz on medium wave. As coverage of medium wave is limited, apart from coastal areas of southern China, reception is impossible in remote northern China. Those regions can only receive BBC services by readjusting short wave to a suitable band wave. For this reason, BBC used 115 million [currency not specified] in 1987 to erect a relay station at Tsengtsui, near the Chinese border. The purpose was to make the most of Hong Kong's geographical advantage, which is its proximity to Mainland China, to use short-wave to transmit English and Putonghua programs to the northern regions.

Since China is a market of contention among many foreign radio stations, it will be very important for the BBC to take advantage of Hong Kong, which is a base for broadcasting to China before 1997. Apart from its relay stations in Asia in Singapore and Hong Kong, the BBC has leased relay stations in Japan and Russia, which are mainly aimed at covering Mainland China. Part of the relay station in Thailand, which will be built soon, will also be used to transmit radio services to China.

Encircled ring upon ring, even if the Chinese Government tried every means to vilify these foreign radios and jam their services, it cannot stop inhabitants of China from listening to news from foreign radios. The Voice of America is a typical example. Although the BBC is not as popular as VOA in Mainland China, if relations with China are not good, whether it can continue to have broadcasting stations in Hong Kong after 1997 will be in question.

[Begin recording of Tseng Kuang-biao, deputy editor-in-chief of HUA CHIAO JIH PAO] In my opinion, the BBC's relations with China are intermediate and cannot be regarded as bad. There are two types of relations: one is very poor which goes to extremes. For example, VOA is often blamed by China for ideological interference and meddling in its internal affairs. Some are friendly, such as Japan's NHK, Radio Germany, and Voice of Germany, which stress Sino-Japanese and Sino-German friendly ties in their programs. The BBC is concerned about the situation and events in China and certain issues which are sensitive to the Chinese Government.

They broadcast and analyze such news. However, the BBC does not clearly intend to influence China. Its programs are often related to current affairs in China as well as the world at large. The station also offers analyses. The BBC is authoritative for its current affairs and for being objective and neutral. [end recording]

The BBC's current service to China is expanding. A relay station near China is very important. The BBC's lease and license in Hong Kong will expire in June 1997. As for the situation after that, it will depend on consultations held between China and Britain at an appropriate time. However, a BBC World Service spokesman emphasized that they have no plans to suspend radio transmissions from Hong Kong. [passage omitted]

Philippine President Visits, Lauds Labor Policies

HK3004153093 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1110 GMT 30 Apr 93

[From the "News at 7:10"]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] The Philippine President Fidel Ramos is in Hong Kong, and he is full of praise of Hong Kong Government policy on Filipino workers here and urged other countries to follow the territory's example. Linda Lee reports:

[Begin recording] [Lee] For the local Filipino community, it's a rare chance to meet with their national leader. They appreciate President Ramos for taking the time to meet with them, despite his tight schedule.

[Unidentified Filipino woman] He showed to us that he really supports us Filipinos working here in Hong Kong.

[Lee] Speaking to local and foreign journalists earlier today, the Philippines President said he is highly gratified by the Hong Kong Government's policy towards Filipino workers. He hoped other countries will follow the Hong Kong example.

[Ramos] It is a model that we wish other governments with whom we have been seeking bilateral [word indistinct] agreements, so far as labor is concerned. This could be the model for them.

[Lee] Ramos described relations between the Philippines and Hong Kong as good enough, adding that improvements can be made. However, he didn't elaborate. But he

is hopeful that relations will become better in the next four years and even beyond 1997. This afternoon, Ramos also met with the Filipino Business Council in Hong Kong and, since Governor Patten has left Hong Kong for Washington, the President met with the Chief Secretary Sir David Ford this morning instead. Ramos will be leaving Hong Kong tomorrow. Linda Lee, TVB News. [end recording]

Vice Premier Li Lanqing Meets Visitors

OW3004130593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing said here today that Hong Kong residents should not worry about the future of Hong Kong after 1997.

The Chinese Government's promise to implement the policy of "one country, two systems" and to maintain and develop the stability and prosperity in Hong Kong was not only in line with the wishes of Hong Kong residents, but based on the country's own needs for its development as well.

When meeting with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce delegation to Beijing, the vice-premier said that the mainland and Hong Kong were closely related to each other as lips to teeth. A prosperous and stable Hong Kong was of great significance to the economic development of the mainland.

The Chinese Government will never do anything harmful to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. He said the mainland will spare no effort to maintain Hong Kong's affluence and its status as world financial and trade center.

Li hopes that Hong Kong compatriots will also help promote the stability and development of the mainland, which he believes is a major premise for Hong Kong's well-being.

The vice-premier's opinion was shared by the delegation leader a J N Russell, managing director of the Hong Kong Bank of China Services Limited.

The more Hong Kong residents contribute to the mainland's development, the more contribution the mainland will make to Hong Kong's prosperity, he said.

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